62933/B

The Library of the
Wellcome Institute for
the History of Medicine

MEDICAL SOCIETY
OF LONDON

Accession Number

Press Mark
NICHOLLS, F.

S2

SYLLABUS ANATOMICUS,

Ea omnia complectens, quæ ad Generalem Corporis OEconomiam attinent,

In uſum Academiæ Oxonienſis compoſitus,

ET

Prælectionibus ibi annuatim habitis adaptus.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF

A F. NICHOLLS è Coll. Exon. M. B. Præl. Anat.

Neque enim, cum dolor intus incidit, ſcire, quid doleat, eum qui qua parte quodque Viſcus inteſtinumve ſit, non cognoverit. Neque curari id, quod ægrum eſt, poſſe ab eo, qui quid ſit, ignoret.
Corn. Celſ.

LONDINI:

Impenſis J. LACY apud inſigne Navis in vico vulgo dict. Fleetſtreet; & J. CLARKE apud Bibl. juxta Excambium Regium. MDCC XXVII.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b3049753x

PRÆFATIO.

NEC inutile omninò ſit nec ingratum, Academici, ſi Syllabo huic Anatomico pauca quædam de Uſu Anatomiæ prænotaverim; cum plerique medicæ artis Tyrones ita ab impiâ iſtâ & inutili, ut videatur, cadaverum laniatione abhorreant, ut Humano ſe Sanguine imbrui, crimen pluſquam expiabile credant: Hinc religioſæ nimis & effæminatæ menti ſe victos tradunt, in oppoſitas Empiricorum partes abeunt, & curativas indicationes a ſolis juvantibus & lædentibus ſumendas pronuntiant. Cum tamen fallax ſit omnis medicinæ praxis, & de corio Humano ſæpiſſimè luſura, quæ notæ corporis ſtructuræ non innititur.

Qui fieri enim poſſit, ut intelligatur morbi Pathologia, niſi ex cognitâ priùs partis Structurâ, cui πάθος inſedit: Varium omnino cum ſit ejuſdem morbi genium, pro varia partium indole, quæ eo-

dem

dem morbo afficiantur. Oſſium Fracturæ nihil per ſe habent periculi, eo tamen momenti ſunt majoris, quo accuminata jam oſſa has vel illas partes lacerant, quæ Inflammatione & Sphacelo facilius occupantur, & occupatæ mortem citiùs inducunt: Hinc quæ primo intuitu ejuſdem fere indolis Fracturæ videantur, curationem tamen poſcunt quam diſſimillimam: Illis cum ſatis ſit conſultum, ſi diſſitæ oſſis partes faſciis componantur; His vero neceſſe ſit, ut cum Membro auferantur, ne pars ſincera totumque tandem corpus in Sphacelum trahatur: Hujus rei pro exemplo ſit Cruris fractura, quæ ſi in ſuperiorem incidat partem, nullius plerumque aut periculi eſt aut negotij, partes enim quæ ibi ſe lacerandas objiciunt, Membranoſæ plerumque ſunt & Muſculoſæ, quæ neque inflammationi adeo ſunt aptæ, nec inflammatæ ita pertinaciter in Sphacelum ducunt: Quod ſi Cruris inferiori parti obtingat Fractura, ſummi ibi res eſt periculi, plurimi quippe Tendines ibi adſunt lacerandi, qui & facillimè inflammantur, & inflammati ferè ſemper Sphacelum induunt.

Idem profecto de Morbis inflammatoriis dicendum ſit; quæ quidem tantò pejoris ſunt ominis quantò partes vitæ magis neceſſarias, vel in ſuis

officiis obeundis impediant vel deſtruant: Hæc tamen ab inflammatoriis morbis pericula, ut ut magno diſtent intervallo, non aliter tamen ſæpe dignoſcuntur quam ex bene perſpectâ Corporis Structurâ: Diſtenſiva Pulmonum inflammatio, cum dolore plerumque careat, ex cervicis erectione & Clavicularum elevatione maxime dignoſcitur; dictam interim Peripneumoniam a Cervicis erectione & Clavicularum elevatione indicari, iis ſolis conſtat, quibus muſculorum Scelenorum & Subclaviorum ſitus & uſus prius innotuerunt; neque ipſi tamen noſcant quantum exinde periculi immineat, niſi Situm & Structuram eorum omnium intellexerint, quæ exinde ita aut comprimi aut deſtrui poſſint, ut tollatur Sanguinis motus.

Plura hujuſmodi afferri poſſint exempla, hic vero loci ſatis ſit obſervâſſe, unicuique Morbo propria quædam dari ſymptomata a partis affectæ Structurâ, pendentia, quæ, ſi a vagis fictiſque ſymptomatibus ſæpius ſeligerentur, medicinæ praxin homine digniorem, medicis faciliorem totique humano generi feliciorem redderent.

Utcunque vero manca claudicet Pathologia, quæ principiis Anatomicis non innititur, magis adhuc laborat ars Therapeutica, quæ nullis ducta conſiliis

quaſi in tenebris oberrat, ibi forſan maxime obfutura, ubi maxime profuturam ſe ſperat. In omni operatione Chirurgicâ, facilis profecto eſt in errorem lapſus, nec retro pedem referre tum forſan licebit, cum alienæ ignorantiæ pœnas luiturus ſit æger: oſſi luxato quis ſuccurrat, niſi oſſium priùs formas, juncturas & motus bene perſpexerit, cum ſuus ſit cuique oſſi proprius reductionis modus? Cataractam quis deprimet, Calculum quis extrahet, niſi ſitum & ſtructuram eorum omnium intellexerit quæ vulneranda, laceranda, aliove quocunque modo perturbanda occurrant?

Nec ab internis medicorum armis minus imminet periculi, niſi, quâ ſe torqueant, noſcat Medicus: Quis enim aut purgans, aut Vomitorium quidpiam tutò adhibeat, niſi eorum operandi modum, eaque omnia, quæ exinde pati poſſint, noverit? Multis in morbis ita aut obſint, aut proſint vomitoria, ut nihil magis: Quâ tamen de cauſâ ita aut obſint aut proſint, iis ſolis conſtat, quibus corporis ſtructura ſatis eſt perſpecta: Vomitoria non modo in Ventriculum, ſed in ſingula quæque Abdominis contenta pariter agunt: ea vero tantum a Vomitoriis impulſum abſque inſigni aliquo vel damno vel commodo paſſura vix credam.

Iniquè ideo ab iis factum eſt, qui, Anatomicis conſiliis rejectis, medicamina ſortiuntur ægris pro fortunâ vel læſura vel profutura. Hos ego Celſi verbis monitos velim, *Rationalem quidem Medicinam eſſe debere; cum itaque in interioribus partibus & dolores & morborum varia genera naſcantur, neminem putent his adhibere poſſe remedia, quæ ipſe ignoret. Neceſſarium ergo eſſe, incidere corpora Mortuorum, eorumque viſcera atque inteſtina ſcrutari.*

Rationalem quidem Medicinam puto esse debere. Incidere autem vivorum corpora & crudele & supervacuum est; Mortuorum corpora discentibus necessarium.

PRÆLECTIONUM Ordo.

Prælectio 1ª—*De Corpore Animali in genere,* Page 1
2.—*De Oſſibus in genere, Oſſificatione & Oſſium Morbis,* 3
3.—*De Articulationibus,* 4
4.—*De Oſſibus & Suturis Cranij,* ibid.
5.—*De Oſſibus Faciei,* 7
6.—*De Oſſibus Trunci,* 9
7.—*De Oſſibus Artuûm,* 10
8.—*De Muſculis Abdominis, Organis Chylopæis & Digeſtione,* 13
9.—*De Organis Ouropæis & Paidopæis Maſculinis,* 19
10.—*De Muſculis Capitis, Scapulæ, Humeri & Ulnæ,* 23
11.—*De contentis Thoracis, Muſculis reſpirationis, Reſpiratione & motu Cordis,* 24
12.—*De Muſculis Colli, Dorſi, Lumborum & Coccygis,* 27
13.—*De Muſculis Oſſis Hyoeidis, Linguæ, Maxillarum & Glandulis Oris,* 28
14.—*De Muſculis Faciei, Oculi & Narium: de Oculo, Viſu & Olfactu,* 29
15.—*De Structurâ & Muſculis Laryngis, Uvulæ & Oeſophagi,* 31
16.—*De Organo Auditus & Auditu,* 33
17.—*De Muſculis Radij & Manus,* 35
inser: Brachij 18.—*De Muſculis Femoris, Tibiæ & Pedis,* 36
19.—*De Integumentis & Secretione,* 38
20.—*De Organis Paidopæis Fæmininis & Generatione,* 39
21.—*De Fœtu in Utero, & utraque Sanguinis circulatione,* 41
22.—*De Sanguine, Nutritione, Accretione & Maraſmo,* 43
23.—*De Cerebro, Nervis & Senſatione,* 44
24.—*De Emeticis, Sternutatoriis, Purgantibus, Veſicantibus, & Alterantibus,* 48
25.—*Generalis Oeconomiæ Hiſtoria,* 50

N. B. Prælectiones in hunc ordinem diſponuntur, ut Membra quam citiſſimè a Trunco disjungerentur, quo commodius appropriatis menſtruis a putrifactione & fœtore conſervantur.

Mem: Novr. 30. Found ye right Lobe of ye Lungs of a Man putrid & a great number of Stones in ye Cellulæ Glandularum prostatarum.

Bidloo's Errors. Fig. 1. Tab. 15. He calls the same Muscle N Stylohyoideus & Styloceratohyoideus under A. B. C. — Fig. 15. Tab: 23. is very ill expressd; his System of Nerves. Arteries is corrected in the Appendix Fig. 4. — Fig. 5. 6. Tab: 24 Figures are erroneously expressd — Fig. 3, 4. Tab: 34. The Description of the Muscles of the Pharynx is erroneous as likewise are those of Riolanus, Spigelius, Veslingius, Bartholin &c. They seem to have been all copied from the same Erroneous Draught. Cowper has givn a more exact Figure in his Appendix

Bidloo places the black Colour of the Ethiopians in a Liquor secreted thro the Aqueous Ducts placd between the Papillæ Pyramidales. Cowper questions the Existence of such Ducts. Keil thinks it proceeds from the Mucosity covering the Parenchyma of ye Skin. Fig. 6 T. 4. p. 15 Tab. 9. Fig. 1. is very ill expressd the Brain freed from ye Dura Mater & taken out of the Skull. The Infundibulum & 2 white protuberances behind the Infundibulum very ill done. The two semicircular Branches that join the Carotid & Cervical Arteries calld the Communicant Branches expressd too large. At cc, d, e, f, g, he has givn very confusd descriptions of several pair of Nerves, & hath left out the 7th Pair. Dr. Willis is guilty of some of the same Errors.

Materia. All the parts of a human Body are made up of fibres. Of these some are soft flexible, & a little Elastick & these are hollow like small pipes, or spongious & full of little cells, as the nervous & fleshy fibres. Others are more solid & flexible but wth a strong Elasticity or Spring, as the membranous Cartilaginous fibres: & a third sort are hard & inflexible as the fibres of the bones. K.

v. Boul: cxxx prop. } **Fluida Sanguinis.** Sanguis primo intuitu ex uno [illegible] Expansionis constituitur, Sero in duas partes secernatur [illegible] viscidu ut Albumen ovorum; prima transparens, lympida opa: cam, secunda tenuis & per Alembicu fugitiva. Expansione prima pars fibrosa, altera, ab aqua abluta, in pulverem rubicundissimum in fundo Aquae subsistens.

Fibra. Most Fibres when examind wth a Microscope appear to be compos'd of still smaller fibres. These first compose, Membranes, Arteries, Veins, Lymphaticks, Nerves, ligaments &c. Then by various texture & different Combinations of some or all these parts the more compounded Organs are formd such as the Lungs, Liver &c, the sum of all wch put together forms what we call the Body. v. K.

Lymphatica. Malpigius thinks ye Lympheducts arise from the Glands, & are excretory Vessels to them. Mr. Cowper thinks they arise from ye Extremities of ye Bloodvessels; & where there are Glands that have exporting Lympheducts he supposes they have likewise importing ones. This he asserts from injecting the Lymphaticks thro' the Blood vessels. Their USE is to carry back ye superfluous parts of ye Serum. Tis highly probable they have a communication wth ye arteries or veins because no Reason can be assignd how ye Lymph should ascend unless by ye hearts motion communicated to ye Lymph, by the intermediation of ye Blood either in Veins or Arteries.

Membrana. This is a Compages of fibres wove like a piece of Silk, usd for ye Covering or lining any part.

Arteries arise from 2 trunks from ye left Ventricle of ye heart, these tubes convey the Blood to ye Extremities of ye

Veins are tubes that carry back ye refluent Blood to ye Heart, from the Extremities of ye Arteries.

SYLLABUS ANATOMICUS.

Prælectio Prima.

De Corpore Animali in genere.

- **M**ateria
  - Solida
    - Elaſtica, quæ cavo-conica-fibra.
    - Inelaſtica.
  - Fluida Sanguis
    - Craſſamentum
    - Serum
      - Viſcoſum.
      - Tenue.

Fibra
Membrana

- Arteriæ
  - Forma.
  - Subſtantia.
  - Tunicæ
    - Membranoſa.
    - Muſcularis.
    - Membranoſa.
  - Nervi.
  - Uſus.
  - Morbi.
- Venæ
  - Forma.
  - Subſtantia.
  - Tunicæ — Valvulæ
    - Situs
    - Uſus
  - Nervi.
  - Uſus.
  - Morbi.
- Lymphatica
  - Forma.
  - Tunicæ — ubi Valvulæ.
  - Uſus.

- Nervi
  - Quid ?
  - Uſus.
- Ligamenta
  - Quid ?
  - Uſus.
- Muſculi
  - Quid ?
  - Partes
    - Venter.
    - Caput.
    - Cauda.
  - Tunica Propria.
  - Subſtantia. Ex faſciculis fibrillarum.
  - Forma
    - Recta
    - Ovalis
    - Pennæformis
      - Simplex.
      - Duplex.
  - Veſiculæ—Opticis conſpicuæ.
  - Nervi.
  - Morbi.
- Tendines
  - Subſtantia.
  - Forma.
  - Uſus.
  - Morbi.
- Glandulæ
  - Quid ?
  - Subſtantia—Tubuloſa. *Conglobata & Conglome*
  - Uſus. *ad secretiones perficiendas*
- Cartilagines
  - Subſtantia.
  - Uſus.
  - Morbi.
- Oſſa.
  - Corpus
    - Oſſa.
    - Caro.

SYLLABUS

Nervi are solid cylindrical bodies consisting of straight fibres wch arise from the Medulla oblongata, & medulla spinalis, & terminate in all the Sensitive parts. They are ye immediate organs of Sensation & the cheif of Motion. v. Ch.

Ligamenta are strong bodies of Fibres closely united either to bind down ye Tendons, or to give origin to the Muscles or to tie together such bodies as have motion. v. Ch.

Musculi. are distinct portions of flesh, wch by contracting perform the Motions of the Body. v. Ch.

Tendines, are the same fibres of wch ye Muscles are composed, but more closely united, y^t they may possess less space in a Limb, & be inserted in less room into a Bone. v. Ch.

Glandula, are bodies consisting of an Artery Vein Lymphatick, Nerve & excretory duct. The Artery is convolu'd & carry's the Blood to be depurated, the vein & lymphatick receive the useless blood, & the ~~Lymphatick~~ Excretory duct conveys the secreted Liquor to the part design'd. This is well explain'd by the Intestines & Lacteals. v. Ch.

Cartilagines, are hard, smooth, elastick & insensible bodies, us'd to cover the Ends of Bones y^t have motion to prevent their Attrition.

Oſsa

The Bones are made up of hard Fibres tied toge-
:ther by transverse ones. In a Fœtus these fibres are
porous. Probably they are nourish'd by Lymph. The Mar-
:row is to supple the Fibres of the Bones. The Periosteum
has an exquisite Sense, perhaps it may be an Expansion
of the tendinous fibres of the Muscles.

Flat Bones wch have their Fibres directed to all Sides
begin to oſsifie in a middle point, like the Rays from
the Center to the Circumference of a circle. Those flat
Bones wch have their Fibres nearly parallel begin in a
transverse middle Line, in the middle of each fibre.
The cylindrical Bones in a middle Ring — The Bones
wast — The Use of ye Periosteum, is to make the Mus
:cles slide easily on the Bones. Cutting wth a Trephine
does not put the Patient to any extraordinary pain
The pain arises from cutting & lacerating ye Nerves.
Galileo has demonstrated the Increase of the Length
of a Bone, from the Increase of the Diameter — A
Cable is not so easily bent, as the same number
of threads before they are twisted.

Oſsa Sesamoidea are found in ye hands & feet common:
:ly two under ye Bone of ye Metatarsus that support the great
Toe, one on each side of the articulation. There is an interval
between these two wch are joind together by ligaments yt one
cannot move wth the other. There is a Tendon yt goes between
the two. When there happens but one Sesamoidea on the back
of the Articulation there is a cavity left in the middle, into
wch the Tendon paſses & is there fix'd & this hinders the compression
They are articulated by Ginglymus as the Patella. When the Toe
has no Sesamoidea, nature supplies their want by Cartilages.

The Bones oſsify from a point but not in streight lines
but in such rather that resemble the Ramifications of an Artery
This relates only to those Bones yt oſsifie beginning in ye Center.

a] Galileo has demonstrated the Encrease of the Strength of Bones arise from the Encrease of their Diameters. v. tham Keil, & Chiselden.

A Cable is not so easily bent as the same Number of Threads before they are twisted.

SYLLABUS OSTEOLOGICUS.

Prælectio Secunda.

De Oſſibus in genere, Oſſificatione & Oſſium Morbis.

Oſſis.
- Subſtantia.
  - Chymica.
    - Sal.
    - Terra.
    - Oleum.
  - Naturalis.
    - Fibræ Membranaceæ.
    - Creta.
    - Oleum.
  - Anatomica.
    - Compacta.
    - Celluloſa.
    - Reticularis.
- Partes.
  - Diaphyſis.
  - Epiphyſis.
  - Apophyſis.
- Membranæ
  - Perioſteum
    - uſus
    - ſenſibilitas
    - Unde-cum Verneio.
- Uſus.
  - Ad Corpus ſuſtinendum.
  - Ad partes tenuiores ſutandas.
  - Ad motus dirigendos.
- Morbi.
  - Anchyloſis.
  - Caries.
  - Tumor
    - Nodus.
    - Exoſtoſis.
    - Tophus.
    - Gomma.
    - Friabilitas.
    - Mollities——Rachitis.
    - Spina Ventoſa.
    - Fractura.
    - Luxatio.
    - Arthritis.

De oſſificatione naturali & præternaturali.

Prælectio

Prælectio Tertia.

De Oſſium Articulationibus.

- Articulatio.
  - Diarthroſis.
    - Enarthroſis.
    - Arthrodia.
    - Ginglimus.
      - Primus.
      - Secundus.
      - Tertius.
  - Synarthroſis.
    - Syndeſmus.
    - Synchondroſis.
  - Symphyſis.
    - Sutura.
    - Gomphoſis.
    - Schinduleſis.

Prælectio Quarta.

De Oſſibus & Suturis Cranii.

- Sceleton.
  - Caput
    - Cranium.
    - Facies.
  - Truncus.
  - Artus.

- Cranium.
  - Frontale.
  - Ethmoeides.
  - Parietalia, duo.
  - Temporalia, duo.
  - Occipitale.
  - Sphænoeides.

Suturæ

Διαρθρωσις. δεσδέρ articulus when the articulation is loose: 3 sorts
Ἐνάρθρωσις. When ye head of ye Bone is large & enters into a deep Cavity; as ye thigh & Ischium.
Ἀρθρωδία, when ye Head y^t puts out a little forward is inserted in a shallow Cavity as ye Os Humeri in Scapula
Γίγγλυμος. When 2 Bones mutually receive each other ~~in~~ into y^{eir} Cavities & Eminencies.
Ginglimus primus When one Bone is receiv'd by another single Bone & at the same time doth receive itself another, as you find in the Elbow bone & Arm.
secundus. When one bone receives another, & at the same time is rec^d by another Bone, it did not receive itself, as in ye Vertibrae. A Vertebra receives y^t wch is below, & is rec^d by y^t wch is above.
Tertius. When the part turns upon an Axis, as the first Vertebra of ye neck wth ye second.
Συνάρθρωσις [illegible] for ye strengthning of ye Bones, y^t are intended only for a small motion
Συνδεσμος When Bones are joind by ye intermediation of a ligament, as ye wrist, Tarsus, Hyoides.
Συγχονδρωσις, when by ye mediation of a Cartilage as ye Os pubis.
Sutura, Ῥαφη, when Bones are joind like ye teeth of a saw.
Harmonia when by streight or oblique lines, like those of the face.
Συμφυσις ye Union of 2 Bones; as ye Os frontale
Γομφωσις. as the teeth in ye Sockets.

- Suturæ
  - Sagittalis.
  - Frontalis.
  - Squamoſæ.
  - Lambdoeidalis.
  - Sphænoeidæa.
  - Ethmoeidæa.
- Frontale
  - Status in recens natis.
  - Situs.
  - Proceſſus.
    - Tres externi.
    - Tres interni.
  - Sinus Naſales.
    - Situs.
    - Uſus.
  - Foveæ Orbitæ dictæ
    - Pro Trochleâ.
    - Pro glandula lachrymali.
  - Foramina
    - Cæcum.
    - Supraorbitale.
    - Infraorbitale.
  - Laminæ.
  - Connexio.
- Ethmoeides,
  - Situs.
  - Foramina.
  - Proceſſus.
    - Intra Cranium-Criſta Galli.
    - Intra Nares.
      - Spongioſum.
      - Papyracea.
      - Turbinatum ſuperius.
    - Intra Orbitam-Oſſa Plana.
  - Uſus.
  - Connexio.
- Parietalia,
  - Situs.
  - Forma.
  - Foramina.
  - Sulci
    - Pro Sinu Longitudinali.
    - Pro Arteriis Duræ Matris.
  - Laminæ.
  - Connexio.

- Temporalia
  - Pars Squamoſa
    - Proceſſus, Zygomaticus.
    - Cavitas, Glene.
  - Pars Petroſa.
    - Proceſſus,
      - Maſtoideus.
      - Styloeides.
      - Salpingæus.
    - Foramina.
      - Meatus externus.
      - Meatus internus.
      - Pro Arteria Carotidâ.
      - Pro Nervo Auditorio.
      - Pro regreſſuPortionis duræ
    - Cavitates-Tympanum
      - Feneſtra Ovalis.
      - Feneſtra rotunda.
      - Oſſa Auditus, 4.
      - Canales Auditorii, 5.
  - Connexio.
- Occipitale
  - Situs.
  - Forma.
  - Spina Cruciformis ubi Sulcus.
  - Proceſſus,
    - Duo Condyloeides.
    - Sphænoeides.
  - Foramina,
    - Magnum.
    - Pro Venis Occipitalibus, duo.
    - Pro Nono pari Nervorum, duo.
  - Laminæ.
  - Connexio--ubi oſſa Triquetra.
- Sphænoeides
  - Situs.
  - Proceſſus.
    - Externi,
      - Pterygoeides.
        - Externus
        - Internus
          - ubiUnciformis.
      - Spinæformes.
      - Laterales.
    - Interni,
      - Salpingoeides.
      - Clinoeides.
        - Sella Turcica.
  - Sinus, Baſilaris aliquando duplex.
  - Foramine 12. pro Nervis & Vaſis.
  - Connexio.

Prælectio

Prælectio Quinta.

De Oſſibus Faciei.

- Facies
  - Duo Lachrymalia.
  - Duo Naſalia.
  - Duo Zygomatica.
  - Duo Maxillaria.
  - Duo Turbinata.
  - Duo Palatina.
  - Vomer.
  - Maxilla inferior.
  - Hyoeides.
- Lachrymale
  - Situs.
  - Forma.
  - Sulcus pro ductu lachrymali.
  - Connexio.
  - Morbus.——Fiſtula carioſa.
- Zygoma
  - Situs.
  - Forma.
  - Proceſſus tres.
  - Connexio.
- Maxillare
  - Situs.
  - Proceſſus.
    - Pro Oculi Angulo.
    - Pro Articulo cum *Zygomate*.
    - Pro *V*omeris receptu.
  - Foramina.——Infraorbitale.
  - Antrum Highmorianum.
  - Alveoli.
  - Connexio.
  - Morbus.——Ozæna in Antro.

Turbi-

- Turbinatum
  - Situs.
  - Forma.
  - Uſus.
  - Connexio.
- Palatinum,
  - Situs.
  - Forma.
  - Proceſſus tres.
  - Foramen pro quinti paris Nervorum ramo.
  - Connexio.
  - Morbus — Caries, unde Amauroſis Venerea.
- Vomer,
  - Situs.
  - Forma.
  - Connexio.
- Mandibulum
  - Proceſſus,
    - Duo Condyloeides.
    - Duo Corones.
    - Tuberculum.
  - Foramina,
    - Pro ingreſſu } Nervorum & Vaſorum.
    - Pro egreſſu } Nervorum & Vaſorum.
    - Alveoli 16^{m}
    - Articulatio.
- Dentes,
  - Forma.
    - Inciſorum } Uſus.
    - Caninorum } Uſus.
    - Molarium } Uſus.
  - Foramina.
  - Subſtantia
    - Interna oſſea.
    - Externa Vitrea.
  - Articulatio.
  - Morbi — Caries, unde?
- Hyoeides,
  - Forma.
  - Situs.
  - Baſis.
  - Cornua.
  - Proceſſus Graniformes.
  - Connexio.

Prælectio Sexta.

De Oſſibus Trunci Corporis.

- Truncus.
  - Claviculæ.
  - Sternum.
  - Vertebræ.
  - Coſtæ.
  - Oſſa Innominata.
  - Os Sacrum.
  - Coccyx.
- Claviculæ,
  - Forma.
  - Uſus.
  - Connexio.
- Sternum,
  - Situs.
  - Uſus.
  - Connexio.
  - Status
    - in recens natis.
    - in adultis.
- Vertebræ
  - Numerus.
  - Diviſio,
    - Colli 7.
      - Atlas.
      - Dentata.
      - Perforati proceſſus.
      - Bifidæ Spinæ.
    - Dorſi 12.
    - Lumborum 5.
  - Proceſſus,
    - Spinalis.
    - Duo Laterales.
    - Duo Obliqui ſuperiores.
    - Duo Obliqui Inferiores.
  - Foramen——-Pro Medulla Spinali.
  - Uſus.
  - Connexio.
  - Morbus——-Gibboſitas.

Os Sacrum,
- Forma.
- Status,
  - In recens natis.
  - In adultis.
- Foramina.
- Connexio——Coccyx cujus quatuor oſſa.

Coſtæ,
- Numerus
- Diviſio
  - Veræ
  - Nothæ
- Sulcus.
- Proceſſus.
- Uſus.
- Connexio.

Innominatum
- Status in recens natis.
- Ilium ~~Corpus~~
  - Spina—Labium
    - Exterius.
    - Interius.
  - Corpus.
- Iſchium——Tuberculum.
- Pubis——Foramen.
- Acetabulum.
- Uſus.
- Connexio.
- Status in Partu—Divulſio, a me ſemel obſervata.
- Differentia in diverſo ſexu, Celſo nota.

Prælectio Septima.

De Oſſibus Artuum.

Oſſa Artûs Superioris
- Scapula.
- Humerus.
- Ulna.
- Radius.
- Oſſa Carpi.
- Oſſa Metacarpi.
- Oſſa Digitorum Manus.

Scapula

- Scapula
  - Situs.
  - Forma.
  - Partes
    - Baſis.
    - Coſtæ.
    - Caput.
  - Proceſſus
    - Spina.
    - Acromion.
    - Coracoeides.
  - Acetabulum.
  - Uſus.
  - Connexio.
- Humerus
  - Caput.
  - Apophyſis
    - Superior ubi Sulcus.
    - Externa.
    - Interna.
  - Sinus
  - Connexio.
- Ulna
  - Proceſſus
    - Olecranon.
    - Styloeides.
  - Spina.
  - Connexio.
- Radius
  - Caput.
  - Cervix.
  - Spina.
  - Sulcus qui quandoque proceſſus.
  - Connexio.
- Oſſa Carpi
  - Numerus.
  - Ordo.
  - Connexio.
- Oſſa Metacarpi
  - Numerus.
  - Caput.
  - Connexio.
- OſſaDigitorum
  - Numerus.
  - Sulcus.
  - Connexio.

- **Femur,**
  - Proceſſus
    - Caput,
    - Trochanter,
      - Major.
      - Minor.
    - [illegible], Condyli
      - Externus.
      - Internus.
  - Spina Aſpera.
  - Sinus
    - Superior.
    - Inferior.
    - pro Ligamenti origine.
  - Connexio.
- **Tibia**
  - Caput.
  - Cavitates.
  - Proceſſus.
  - Coſtæ.
  - Spinæ.
  - Connexio.
- **Fibula**
  - Spinæ.
  - Sulcus.
  - Caput.
  - Connexio.
- **Oſſa Tarſi**
  - Calcis.
  - Aſtragalus.
  - Cuboeides.
  - Cymbæforme.
  - Tria Cuneiformia.
  - Connexio.
- Oſſa Metatarſi, 5.
- Oſſa Digitorum Pedis.
- Seſamoidea ubi Patella.

SYLLABUS SARCOLOGICUS.

Prælectio Octava.

De Muſculis Abdominis, Organis Chylopæis & Digeſtione.

- Corpus Humanum — Termini.
  - Abdomen.
  - Thorax.
  - Caput.
  - Artus.

- Abdomen in quo
  - Chylopæia
    - Omentum.
    - Hepar.
    - Lien.
    - Pancreas.
    - Ventriculus.
    - Inteſtina.
    - Via Lactea.
  - Ouropæia
    - Renes.
    - Ureteres.
    - Veſica Urinaria.
  - Paidopæia Maris
    - Vaſa præparantia.
    - Teſtes.
    - Vaſa Deferentia.
    - Veſiculæ Seminales.
    - Penis.
  - Paidopæia Famellæ,
    - Clitoris.
    - Vagina.
    - Uterus.
    - Tubæ Fallopianæ.
    - Ovaria.

- Muſculi Abdominis
  - Obliquus exterior
    - Origo.
    - Inſertio.
    - Uſus.
  - Obliquus interior
    - Origo.
    - Inſertio
    - Uſus
      - Primarius.
      - Secundarius.
  - Pyramidales
    - Origo.
    - Inſertio.
    - Uſus--ad Veſicam relaxandam Rectorum ſtatus ubi deſunt.
  - Rectus. Status ubi desunt
  - Rectus
    - Origo.
    - Inſertio.
    - Innervationes---Uſus.
    - Vaſorum inoſculationes.
    - Uſus.
    - Status in Hydrope.
  - Tranſverſalis
    - Origo.
    - Inſertio.
    - Uſus.
    - Muſculus Cremaſter.

per

Foramina per tranſitu vaſorum præparentium.

- Peritonæum.
  - Situs.
  - Lamellæ
    - Exterior, cujus fibræ Longitudinales.
    - Interior, cujus fibræ Tranſverſales.
  - Proceſſus.
  - Glandulæ.
  - Vaſa.
  - Uſus.
  - Morbi.——ubi Paracenteſis.

- Omentum
  - Situs.
  - Forma.
  - Connexio.
  - Vaſa.
  - Cellulæ adipoſæ.
  - Nervi.
  - Uſus.
  - Morbi.
    - Vulnus.
    - Tabes.
- Hepar,
  - Subſtantia.
  - Situs.
  - Ligamenta
    - Lata duo.
    - Rotundum.
  - Tunica——a Peritonæo.
  - Pars
    - Gibboſa
    - Concava ubi
      - Porta.
      - Sedes veſicæ fellis.
  - Vaſa
    - Conſtituentia
      - Vena Portæ.
      - Vena Cava.
      - Pori Biliarij.
    - Nutrientia
      - Cæliacæ Ramus.
  - Capſula Gliſſonij.
  - Ductus excretorij
    - Hepatici.
    - Cyſtihepatici.
    - Cyſticus.
    - Communis.—Exitus ejus in Duodenum.
  - Lymphatica.
  - Glandula Portæ.
  - Nervi.
  - Situs in Jejunio——ad Umbilicum fere accedens.
  - Uſus.
  - Morbi.

Veſica Fellis
- Situs
- Forma { Fundus. / Cervix.
- Tunicæ—inter quas Glandulæ ſunt. a) liquorẽ secernendu̅ … bile nimiũ acri …
- Ductus Cyſtihepatici.
- Vaſa—Cyſticæ gemellæ. Contorte miro modo.
- Uſus.
- Morbi.

Lien
- Subſtantia
- Situs
- Forma
- Membrana
- Vaſa
- Lymphatica
- Nervi
- Uſus
- Morbi

} Exſecto, Animalia fiunt { Salaciora. / Voraciora.

Exciso

It is a succenturiate … to ye Liver, because there otherwise could not be blood … carried to the Liver.

Pancreas
- Subſtantia.
- Situs.
- Forma.
- Membrana.
- Vaſa.
- Ductus excretorius Virtſungij.
- Nervi.
- Uſus.
- Morbi.

Ventriculus

The Bile assists digestion in uniting the aqueous & Oily parts ye Aliments like Soap & Water. F.N.

Pancreas has another Use besides discharging a Juice to attenuate the Aliments for Chylification; it is a discharge & purging of the vitiated parts of the Blood. The Accidental Use of it is of in a Diarrhoea; this Use is common to the Pancreas & the other Glands of the Intestines.

Digestion is breaking ye Molecule of the Alimts into such minute parts that they may enter ye Lacteals. The Saliva, Succus of the Glands in ye Stomach, ye Liquors we drink; the rarifying Heat of ye Stomach, the pressure of its vermicular Motion contribute to this end. Therefore viscid Liquors are bad, as well as Spirituous ones. Tho' sometimes they assist digestion by irritating the Muscular Coat of ye Stomach to a Stronger Contraction. Keil.

Dr. Pitcairn computes ye muscular force of ye Stomach to be = 117088 to to wch being added ye absolute force of ye Diaphragm & abdominal Muscles the Sum will amount to near 250734. This force of the Muscular Coat of ye Stomach is near 40 times greater than wt Borelli assigns to ye Heatt & Dr. Keil has undertook to Demonstrate that force not to be thrice as many ℥ as Borelli computes to be 1000 pds. Tis plain ye Abdominal Muscles & Diaphragm do not dissolve ye Liver & Viscera. Dr. Drake supposes Digestion to be form'd as in Papin's digestor; wch tho' highly improbable yet it accts for the Bits of Bones ...tearing ye Stomachs of Dogs.

Granivorous Birds have two Stomachs ye first moistens, ye other grinds the aliment by ye Assistance of little Stones. Snakes, some birds & several kinds of fish seem to perform digestion by a Menstruum, as they swallow their prey whole. In Horses & Oxen, It seems to be perform'd by

tricul o inflato nullæ extiterunt Rugæ. In ebriitantibus igitur non Evanescunt, e papillæ in tunica interiori contrahuntur adeo ut nullas secernatur Lympha imenta attenuanda. Papillæ a N. primum observatæ in tunica Cuticulari.

- Ventriculus
  - Forma. *Bagpipe*
  - Situs.
  - Orificia
    - Cardia.
    - Pylorus ubi Valvula. *a Rugis internæ Tunicæ*
  - Tunicæ
    - Membranacea.
    - Muſcularis
      - Longitudinalis.
      - Spiralis.
    - Vaſculoſa.
    - Villoſa
      - Status in Brutis. *Papillæ.*
      - Uſus. *Ad Lympham separandam*
    - Cuticularis——in Bobus conſpicuus. *Papillæ.*
  - Glandulæ.
  - Vaſa.
  - Nervi.
  - Lymphatica.
  - Uſus.
  - Morbi.
    - Inflammatio.
    - Ulcus.
    - Proſtratio Appetitûs.
    - Appetitus Caninus.

asserit Digestionem ... a tritura fere sola ... perimento Morgagni ... motus vermicularem ... iculi in Cane vivo ... lo.

- Inteſtina.
  - Tenuia
    - Duodenum
      - Situs.
      - Ductuum orificium.
      - Glandulæ Bruneri. *viz: Solitariæ*
    - Jejunum
      - Situs.
      - Valvulæ conniventes.
      - Longitudo diverſa.
    - Ileum
      - Situs
      - Glandulæ
        - Solitariæ.
        - Congregatæ.
  - *Crassa*
    - Cæcum
      - Situs.
      - Longitudo.
      - Appendicula
        - in gallo.
        - in Piſcibus.

 Inte-

ittle more than the extracting a Tincture; for the Texture of the food is not totally alter'd. In ye Excrements of Man the Skins of ... are frequently seen. Hence tis probable ye digestion is performd by Attrition fermentation & a Menstruum & perhaps ... by ye common principles of Corruption, wch is in all Bodies. ...

- Inteſtina
  - Speciatim
    - Craſſa
      - Colon
        - Situs.
        - Connexio.
        - Ligamenta
          - 3ia Lateralia.
          - Triangulare.
        - Valvulæ
        - Glandulæ ſolitariæ.
        - Appendiculæ adipoſæ.
      - Rectum
        - Situs.
        - Appendiculæ adipoſæ.
        - Muſculi
          - Sphincter.
          - Levatores.
  - In genere
    - Tunicæ
      - Membranacea.
      - Muſcularis,
        - Longitudinalis.
        - Spiralis.
      - Vaſculoſa.
      - Villoſa.
    - Arteriæ Meſentericæ
      - Superior.
      - Inferior.
    - Venæ ad Portam abeuntes.
    - Lymphatica in Lactea hiantia.
    - Glandulæ quædam Lymphaticæ.
    - Nervi.
    - Ductus excretorij, Lactea dicti.
    - Uſus.
    - Motus totius canalis Periſtalticus.
    - Morbi
      - Colica--ubi Iliaca paſſio.
      - Alvi ſuppreſſio.
      - Diarrhœa.
      - Dyſenteria.
      - Vermes.
      - Ulcus Inflammatio & Abſceſſus.

Meſenterium

Ventriculi Tunica Villosa. This Coat according to F. N. is suppos'd to be Glandulous, wch is a different one from that commonly taken notice of, for that only contains y^e^ solitary Glands both in the Stomach & Guts. Their Use in y^e^ Stomach he supposes to be to discharge a Lymph to soften the aliment, by wch means it is read:=ned more capable of being communicated by Friture. NB. No Rugæ in the Stomach distended. Thro' this Vil:=lous Glands in the Intestines is discharg'd the aqueous humour that comes away by purges. F. N.

Mucus Intestinorum. Cowper supposes a Mu:=cus secreted from Glands on the internal surface of the Peritoneum wch lubricates them in their Peristal:=tick motion. Tho' a Dropsy proceeds frequently from the Rupture of Lymphaticks in the Abdomen; he thinks it not unlikely it should sometimes be occasion'd by large Exudations thro these glands in the Perito:=neum seems much thicken'd at such a times.

- Meſenterium
  - Forma.
  - Situs.
  - Origo.
  - Lamellæ inter quas
    - Arteriæ / Venæ — Ductus Arcuati.
    - Lactea generis
      - Primi.
      - Secundi.
    - Glandulæ Meſentericæ.
  - Vaſa
    - Lymphatica.
    - Sanguinea.
  - Nervi.
  - Uſus.
  - Morbi.

- Via Lactea
  - Receptaculum
    - Situs.
    - Magnitudo.
  - Ductus Thoracicus
    - Diviſio.
    - Situs.
    - Terminus.

De Digeſtione & Fame.

Prælectio Nona.

De Organis Ouropœis & Paidopœis.

- Organa Ouropœia
  - Renes.
  - Ureteres.
  - Veſica Urinaria.
  - Glandulæ Renales.

Renes

Renes

- Subſtantia
  - Vaſculoſa.
  - Tubuloſa. *Bellini*
- Situs.
- Figura.
- Tunicæ
  - Adipoſa.
  - Propria.
- Partes
  - Corpus pars
    - Vaſculoſa.
    - Tubuloſa.
  - Pelvis
    - Membrana Villoſa.
    - Columnæ.
    - Papillæ.
- Vaſa
- Nervi
- Status in
  - Recens natis.
  - Urſo.
  - Cane aquatico ſeu Lutrâ.
- Uſus.
- Morbi---Inflammatio, Ulcus, Calculus, Diabetes.

Renes in Cane & animalibus vora:cibus diverso collocantur ordine, ac in hominibus. Sinister in Cane in:ferius locatur, ne Ventriculus nimium distentus eundem comprimat. Dexter superius. In Homine Dexter inferius & Sinister superius ponitur. In in:fantibus valde dilatatur Ssper

Ureteres

- Subſtantia.
- Curſus.
- Inſertio.
- Muſculi a Morgagnio obſervati. *ad occludenda Orific:cia Ureterum in Vesica. Hos delineavit de Graaf sed non explicavit*
- Tunicæ.
- Vaſa.
- Uſus.

Cornea hoc 2° corpora raro linea recta inter ureteres, nec obliquâ sed obliquè deorsum lata ad Lon: inclinantur. Ex quo La: minaribus vidit lineam deorsum promissam, illique Urethra promi:nentiae quam Gallinaceum Cap. vocant continuatam. Has linea vel iis corporibus digiti apice deorsum tract contrahi ureterum oscula & coarctari videntur.

Veſica Urinaria

- Subſtantia.
- Forma.
- Situs.
- Connexio.
- Partes
  - Fundus.
  - Cervix.

Oſsa molem: Pristinā in tabe oel
fame enectis retinent.

Fame Enectorū Sanguis sine Sero
observatur.

Confluxus Spiritus animalis interclusus
Atrophiam habet Comitem: Formalis non
Materialis.

Simile producit sibi simile, Ergo con:
:tinet in se Sanguis Oſsa membranasq.

Nutritio est Restauratio partis deperditæ
Accretio est augmentatio partis solidarū

Alimentū est Nutritio Corpor: humani
Ergo Chylus.

Quicquid est in Effectu praexistebat
in Causa

Causa est principiū per se influens
in aliud.

Inhærent succus Nutritius San:
:guinis ut Subjecto.

An Corpus Humanũ nutriatur
Sanguine? Aff.r

Omnes partes corporis non.
Ossa non. Corpus Fluidũ non
nutrit corpus Dentũ. Omne simile
generat sibi simile.

Corpus Humanũ nutritur aliis humo-
-ribus. Nutritur Chylo, & Bile.
Bile non est pars Sanguinis; sanguis
gustu non amarus est. Nihil dat q.d
non habet.

Si Corpus Humanũ nutr: &c Ergo major
Sanguinis quantitas majorẽ nutritionẽ eff:
-cit. Ergo in ~~Febribus~~ laborantibus Plethoricis major nutritio, Ergo
Adempta Sanguinis quantitate nutritio orit:
ut in Faeminis Catamenorũ suppressione laborantibus.
Corpus Humanũ non &c Cum Ossa
non nutriantur postquã ad Acmẽ
suã attingant.

Sanguis e.t Fluidũ in venis &
arteriis contentũ, sed nullo modo potis
esse nutrimentũ corporis quoniã redit
& spatiã intra capillaria vasa sunt

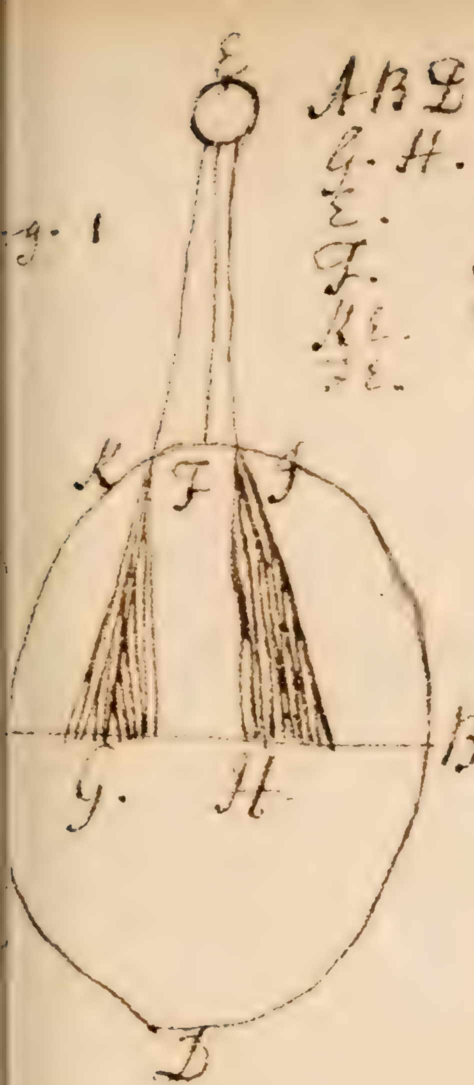
Renes The Right Kidney plac'd lower in Men, than in Dogs. p. 2. The Vein accompanies the Artery within in Man, In Cats wth out. The exterior part is Network, but change their circular into a Serpentine progress. Next wth in these are some membranous Tubes wch seem to proceed in a right Line from ye sides of the Capillary Arteries, these are the Excretory ducts or tubuli Belliniani, at their Extremities they join & form 12 papillæ, these are only the End of ye Ducts & not Glands as Eustachius believ'd. The Pelvis is ye delata-tion of ye Ureters wch sends out 12 Membranous fistulæ to the Papillæ. p. 6. Malpigius saies these are small bodies of a round figure annex'd to ye ends of ye arteries & join'd to ye tubuli Urinarij by proper Ducts wch he suppose to be glands secretory of ye Urine, these Ruysch denies.

Those glands y^t discharge a Liquor at distant Inter-vals have outletts, wch are membranous Follicles. The 3 Coats are not distinguishable; a Nervous Membrane whose inside is lin'd wth Mucous glands.

The Longitudinal fibres of ye Vesica Urinaria arise from ye os pubis: by these may the Fundus be pull'd down, by ye oblique its cavity may be lessen'd.

Two fleshy productions pass from y^e Ureters & join wch being press'd by y^e Urine close the orifices y^t open into the Vesica. .B. Ranby discover'd two Seminal Arte-ries passing from y^e Glandulæ Renales. v. Ruttys

Fig. 1



A B D. Vesica Ur:
G. H. Musculi Pyr:
E. Umbilicus
F. Ligament. Ves:
K I. Tend: Mus. pyr:
F I. Tendo alter!

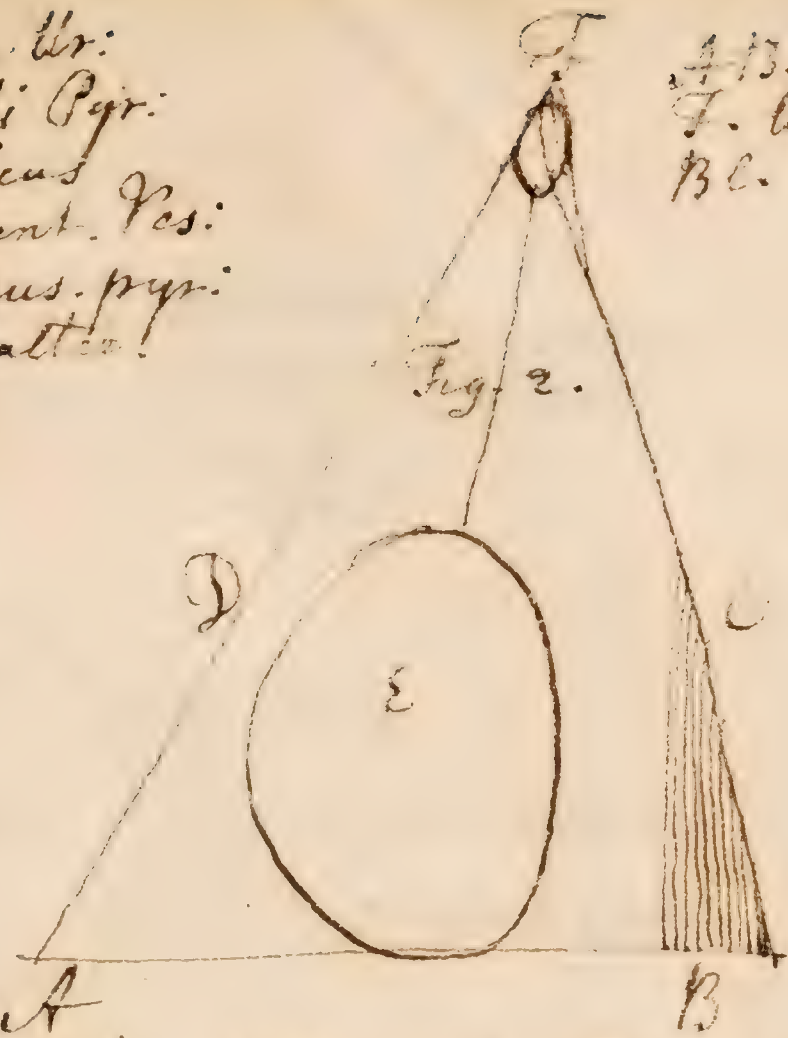


Fig. 2.

A B. Os pubi
F. Umbilicus
B C. Mus. pyr.

When ye Musculus Pyramidalis pulls down ye Umbilicus & Ligamentum Vesicæ is relax'd, ye vesica approach[es] more to a sphere & ye Expulsion of Urine is most assisted.

Glandulæ Renales are not proportionably larger in Children than in Adults. F. N.

Castration may be perform'd by cutting the Vasa de-ferentia. Q. Wt. then can become of ye Semen after it is duly elaborated & secreted. No veſsels appear for its Conveyance. F. N.

- Veſica Urinaria
  - Tunicæ
    - Membranacea.
    - Muſcularis
      - Capſularis.
      - Sphincter.
    - Vaſculoſa.
    - Membranoſa.
  - Vaſa.
  - Nervi.
  - Uſus.
  - Morbi
    - Inflammatio.
    - Ulcus.
    - Calculus——Lithotomia.
    - Polypus.
    - Ruptura ad modum Varicis.
- Glandulæ Renales
  - Subſtantia.
  - Figura.
  - Situs.
  - Vaſa.
  - Nervi.
  - Ductus excretorius.
  - Uſus verus ab antiquis forſan deſignatus.
- Teſtes
  - Subſtantia.
  - Forma.
  - Tunicæ
    - Communis--Scrotum ubi
      - Subſtantia.
      - Sutura.
      - Septum.
    - Propria
      - Vaginalis
      - Albuginea
        - Communis
        - Propria.
  - Appendicula (Epididymis dicta) Quid?
  - Ductus excretorius.
  - Vaſa—ubi diſpoſitio
    - Arteriæ Sparmaticæ. *Spermaticæ*
    - Tubulorum Seminiferorum.
    - Vaſis Deferentis.
    - Vaſorum Nutrientium.
  - Lymphatica *venis inserta*
  - Nervi.
  - Uſus.
  - Morbi———Hydrops, &c.

Veſiculæ Seminales
- Subſtantia
  - Apparens.
  - Vera.
- Forma.
- Situs.
- Exitus.
- Uſus.
- Muſculi Levatores Ani.
- Morbi
  - Relaxatio, unde Pollutio nocturna.
  - Inflammatio-quæ forſan Pryapiſmus
- Semen--ubi Animalcula.
- Deſunt Canibus & Lutris.

Penis
- Tunicæ
  - Cutis ubi
    - Frœnum.
    - Præputium.
  - Nervea--ubi Ligamentum Pubis.
- Partes
  - Glans
    - Subſtantia cavernoſa.
    - Corona—Glandulæ Odoriferæ.
    - Cervix.
    - Cuticula ſub quâ Villi.
  - Corpus
    - Corpora Cavernoſa tria.
    - Urethra——ubi Lacunæ. v. Morg:
- Vaſa
  - ubi ſitus
    - Venæ.
    - Arteriæ.
  - Vaſa communicantia.
- Glandulæ
  - Proſtata
    - Subſtantia Cellularis.
    - Orificia--Caput gallinaginis.
    - Deeſt Lutræ.
  - Tres Cowperi. * v. Cowp.
  - Una Litrij. v. Hist. de l'Acad: Roy. (?)
  - Odoriferæ.
- Muſculi
  - Erectores.
  - Acceleratores.
  - Tranſverſales.
  - Elevatores Ani.
- Nervi.
- Modus erigendi.
- Uſus. (?) in Vena penis
- Morbi
  - Pryapiſmus.
  - Paralyſis.
  - Morbus Venereus.

Prælectio

Urethra. In superiore urethrae pariete multa interius peculiaria Foramina in eadem recta linea secundum Urethrae longitudinem disponuntur. Ipsa liquorem emittunt subalbidum & crassiusculum, consimile isti ex Mucosis Cowperi glandulis excretum. Progressus oblique sursum, ne aliquid Seminis & Urinae interceperint. Interior Foraminum pars eadem membranâ, quâ Urethra, obducitur. Turgentibus Spongioso Urethrae Corpore, & Penis corporibus forsitan exprimitur aliquor. Eodem prorsus modo substruenda corpora in Muliebri Urethra conspiciuntur. Methodus inveniendi hoc parvula foramina. Aperta secundum longitudinem Urethra super tabellam sic extendatur, ut nihil digitis exprimat, nihil abstergat, Sole vel praeclara luce ramis admissa tum alba quaedam vascula expectantur. v. Morgag.

Tres Cowperi, circa digiti quadrantem infra prostatas duas alias glandulas minores, figurae Ovalis depressae; magnitudine Phaseolum aequantes, utrinque a latere Ure-

:thrae; aliquanto supra bulbum Corporis Cavernosi ejus locatas observavi. Amotis Musculi Acceleratoris partibus superstatis utrinque Urethrae tactui sese offerunt duo Corpora dura, quae sunt hae Glandulae. Tertia Glandula in angulo Curvaturae Urethrae sub Ossibus pubis in ea parte Perinaei, quae Ano adjacet. Ut feliciùs quis hanc Glandulam investiget, Corpus Cavernosum secundum longitudinem incidendum usque fere ad Membranam Urethrae internam, tum Corpus Cavernosum caute a Membrana separandum, quod dum fit, in dicto loco sese ostendit Glandula. Ductuum Excre:torium oscula quaerenda in Urethra circa digiti quadrantem infra priores. v. Cowp. de Gland. nov:

Prælectio Decima.

De Muſculis Capitis, Scapulæ, Humeri & Ulnæ.

- Muſculi Capitis
  - Maſtoideus.
  - Rectus anterior
    - Major.
    - Minor.
  - Caput concutiens.
  - Rectus lateralis.
  - Splenius.
  - Trachelomaſtoideus.
  - Complexus.
  - Rectus poſterior
    - Major.
    - Minor.
  - Obliquus
    - Superior.
    - Inferior.
- Muſculi Scapulæ
  - Proprij
    - Trapezius.
    - Elevator.
    - Rhomboides.
  - Communes
    - Serratus anterior major.
    - Serratus anterior minor.
- Muſculi
  - Humero proprij
    - Deltoeides.
    - Pectoralis.
    - Coracobrachialis.
    - Supraſpinatus.
    - Infraſpinatus.
    - Latiſſimus Dorſi.
    - Teres Major.
    - Teres Minor.
    - Subſcapularis.
    - Axillaris.
  - Ulnæ
    - Biceps internus.
    - Brachiæus internus.
    - Biceps externus.
    - Brachiæus externus.
    - Anconæus.

Prælectio Undecima.

De contentis Thoracis & Muſculis Reſpirationis, Reſpiratione & Motu Cordis.

- Thorax
  - Forma.
  - Termini.
  - Pleura ubi
    - Lamellæ.
    - Mediaſtinum——Uſus.
    - Vaſa.
    - Uſus.
    - Morbi
      - Pleuritis.
      - Empyema.
  - Contenta
    - Thymus.
    - Pulmones.
    - Cor.
    - Gula.
    - Vaſa
      - Venoſa.
      - Arterioſa.
  - Muſculi.

- Thymus
  - Subſtantia.
  - Situs
  - Magnitudo in
    - recens natis.
    - Adultis.
  - Nervi.
  - Uſus---ſecundum Cowperum.

Pulmones

1 Respiratio. This is interrupted when ye arms are in Action, because ye Scapula at yt time engages the Musculi Serrati, wch assists in drawing ye Ribs upwards & enlarging of ye ~~Stomach~~ Thorax.

Pulmones.
- Subſtantia
  - Vena
  - Arteria
  - Aſpera Arteria, ubi
    - Tunicæ
      - Membranoſa.
      - Ligamentoſa.
      - Vaſculoſa.
      - Membranoſa.
    - Cartilagines pene Annulares.
    - Muſculi annulos conficientes.
    - Vaſa--Ruyſchij.
    - Glandulæ Bronchiales, in interna facie conſpicuæ.
    - Nervi.
    - Uſus.
  - Pleura
- Forma
- Situs
- Connexio
- Diviſio in Lobos
  - Majores.
  - Minores.
- Tunica
- Vaſa
  - Conſtituentia
    - Arteria Pulmonaris.
    - Arteria Aſpera.
    - Vena Pulmonaris.
  - Nutrientia
    - Arteria, Vena — Ruyſchij.
- Ligamenta noſtra.
- Uſus.
- Nervi.
- Morbi.

Cor
- Subſtantia.
- Situs.
- Tunica--Pericardium, in quo Humor. Unde? *Transudatione.*
- Compoſitio
  - ex duabus Auriculis.
  - ex Ventriculis duobus.
- Auricula dextra ubi
  - Vena Cava deſcendens
  - Vena Cava aſcendens
  - Foraminis Ovalis locus.
  - Tuberculum Loweri
- Auricula Siniſtra ubi——Vena Pulmonalis.
- Ventriculus dexter
  - Valvulæ Tricuſpides.
  - Columnæ Carneæ--Quid? *Musculi*
  - Valvulæ Semilunares.

- Cor
  - Ventriculus ſiniſter
    - Valvulæ mitrales-ubi fibræ Muſculares.
    - Columnæ Carneæ.
    - Valvulæ ſemilunares.
    - Foramina Thebeſij.
    - Fibræ Muſcularis in Valvulis.
  - Vaſa
    - Situs
    - Uſus
  - Vaſa Sanguinea propria
    - Arteria } Coronaria.
    - Vena } Coronaria.
  - Nervi.
  - Uſus.

De Sanguinis circulatione & Motu Cordis.

- Gula
  - Subſtantia.
  - Forma.
  - Tunicæ
    - Membranacea.
    - Muſcularis
      - rectis } Fibris.
      - circularibus } Fibris.
    - Vaſculoſa——ubi Glandulæ.
    - Membranoſa.
  - Vaſa.
  - Nervi.
  - Uſus.
  - Morbi.

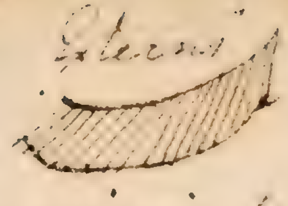
- Thoracis
  - Expanſores
    - Scalenus.
    - Subclavius.
    - Serratus anterior major.
    - Serratus anterior minor.
    - Serratus poſterior ſuperior.
    - Cervicalis deſcendens.
    - Coſtarum Levatores Stenonis.
    - Intercoſtalium ordo.
    - Diaphragma.

Compreſ-

Cor. Lower supposes the Mitral & Tricuspid Valves are relax'd in the Systole of the Heart by their rising up stop up the paſsages of the Veins. Mr. Cowper rather supposes these valves to be drawn downwards. Bidloo has given a very good Description of the Heart. Tab: 22. Fig: 7.

Musculi Intercostales





Interni are in Number eleven on each side arising from ye upper edge of each inferior rib & inserted into ye lower edge of each immediately above it: the course of their fibres ascending obliquely forwards. But we have observed yt some parts of these Muscles lying next ye vertebra pass over ye rib immediately above yeir Origine & are inserted into ye next as represented. These seem to depress ye Ribs. Externi. Are equal in No. to ye Interni. They arise from ye lower Edges of ye upper Ribs & descending obliquely forwards are inserted into ye upper Edge of ye Rib next below, their fibres decussating those of ye internal order. The Levatores Costarum arising from ye transverse Processes of ye Vertebræ of ye Back, & are inserted into ye upper Edge of each Rib except ye first; we esteem these as parts of those external Intercostals. These appear internally by separating ye pleura wth your Fingers. Vid Cowp: Myotomiam.

Compreſſores.
Triangularis.
Serratus poſterior inferior.
Sacrolumbalis.
Intercoſtalium ordo.
Coſtarum depreſſores Cowperi.
Obliquus externus
Obliquus internus
Rectus.
Tranſverſalis.
Abdominis.

De reſpiratione.

Prælectio Duodecima.

De Muſculis Colli, Dorſi, Lumborum, Coccygis & Femoris.

Muſculi Colli
Longus.
Spinalis.
Tranſverſalis.
Interſpinalis.
Intertranſverſalis.
Intervertebralis.

Muſculi Dorſi
Longiſſimus.
Semiſpinalis.
Tranſverſalis.

Muſculi Lumborum & Coccygis.
Spinalis.
Tranſverſalis.
Quadratus.
Inter tranſverſalis.
Pſoas parvus.
Coccygæus.

Prælectio

Prælectio Decima Tertia.

De Muſculis Oſſis Hyoeidis, Linguæ & Maxillarum.

Oſſis Hyoeidis
- Sternohyoeidæus. στερνον. pectus
- Coracohyoeidæus.
- Thyrohyoeidæus.
- Geniohyoeidæus noſter.
- Mylohyoeidæus. Μυλος, mola. viz dentes molares
- Geniohyoeidæus. Γενειον. mentum
- Stylohyoeidæus.
- Stylochondrohyoeidæus.

Linguæ
- Genio gloſſus.
- Cerato gloſſus. κερατογλωσσοι
- Stylo gloſſus.
- Lingualis.

- Tunicæ
- Subſtantia
- Glandulæ
- Vaſa
- Nervi
- Uſus

Linguæ.

Foramen Obs. a Morgagni primo

v. Adv. 1. p. 4.

Maxillæ inferioris
- Digaſtricus--ubi Cartilago annularis.
- Temporalis.
- Maſſeter.
- Pterygoeidæus externus.
- Pterygoeidæus internus.

Glandulæ

Os Hyoeides is joind to ye Tongue & Larynx, therefore ye Muscles wch move it ought to be esteemd common to both.

Sternohyoideus. Origin internal part of ye clavicula. Insertion the Basis of ye forebone of ye Os Hyoeides, this pulls ye Os directly downwards.

Coracohyoideus. Origin superior costa of ye Scapula marching under ye Mastoideus becomes tendinous, grows fleshy again, it is inserted into ye forebone of ye Os Hyoeides. Action this pair assists ye former in pulling ye Bone tongue & Larynx downwards & inwards.

Stylohyoeideus. Origin Processus Styloeides, Insertion os Hyoeides sometimes divided for ye passage of ye Digastricus thro' it. These Muscles wth ye Styloglossi & Stylopharingei acting on each side draw ye Os Hyoeides, Tongue & Larynx, whereby ye masticated Alimt is not only compress'd into ye Latter but ye Epiglottis depress'd, exactly covers the Rimula of ye Larynx.

Mylohyoeideus. Origin Maxilla inferior near ye Dentes molares. Insertion Os Hyoeides. Action to move ye Os tongue & Larynx upwards & forewards. This Muscle presses ye glandulæ sublinguales wch lie immediately under, ym on each side.

Geniohyoeideus. This pair is short thick & fleshy. Origin chin. Insertion, superiour part of ye forebone of ye Os Hyoeides These pull the Os Hyoeides &c upwards & forwards & assist ye Genioglossi in thrusting ye tongue out of ye mouth.

Genioglossus. This pair have a fleshy Origin from ye forepart of ye lower Jaw internally, Inserted into ye middle part of whole body of ye tongue. By ye action of ye different Series of Fibres of these Muscles ye Tongue is either drawn in or out of ye Mouth.

Ceratoglossus. Origin, upper part of ye Os Hyoeides laterally. Insertion, ye Root of ye tongue. Use These Muscles acting together draw the tongue into ye mouth directly, if one acts alone, it draws it on one side.

Styloglossus. Origin, Apex of ye processus Styloides Inserted into ye root & side of ye tongue. This pulls ye tongue upwards & inwards in deglutition

Basioglossus. The Fibres of this Muscle at their origine are from ye Basis of ye Os Hyoides & are intersected by ye hinder

parts of ye Genioglossi; but afterwards pass distinctly accord:
:ing to ye length of ye Tongue to its tip. NB. Cowper question
ye Existence of this pair in his former Edition.

Labiorum Ligamenta adeo evidentia nemo adhuc memoravit. Utrumq; labium, & praesertim superius, subjecta in mandibulis medijs gingivae ceu quodam vinculo commissum est, ne quando labia nimis extra locum suum avellantur. Morg. Adv. 1. p. 3.

Glandulæ ſalivales
- Parotis cum ductu Stenonis.
- Maxillaris cum ductu Wharton.
- Sublingualis cum ductu Bartholini.
- Tonſillæ.
- Palatinæ.
- Buccales.
- Linguales.
- Labiales.
- Gingivarum.
- Salivæ uſus.
- Morbi.

Prælectio Decima Quarta.

De Muſculis Faciei, Oculi & Narium, de Oculo, Viſu & Olfactu.

Calvæ & Frontis — Occipito-frontales.

Labiorum Muſculi
- Communes
  - Zygomaticus major.
  - Elevator.
  - Depreſſor.
  - Sphincter.
  - Riſorius--Sant.
- Proprij
  - Zygomaticus minor-Santorini
  - Elevator ſuperior.
  - Elevator inferior.
  - Depreſſor ſuperior.
  - Depreſſor inferior.
  - Productor ſuperior.
  - Productor inferior Sant.
  - Pyramidalis Labri ſuperioris.

- Genæ Muſculi
  - Quadratus.
  - Buccinator.
- Narium Muſculi
  - Socio-Pyramidalis-Sant.
  - Procerus Narium.
  - Tranſverſus.
  - Infra tranſverſales.
  - Orbiculares.
- Oculi Muſculi
  - Trochlearis——ubi Trochlea.
  - Obliquus inferior.
  - Rectus ſuperior.
  - Rectus interior.
  - Rectus inferior.
  - Rectus exterior.
  - Productor Trochleæ noſter.
  - Retractor Trochleæ Noſter.

Non apparuerunt, musculi novi quorum existentiam dubitatur a N. & Cowpero. A Mullineto primu observati.

- Oculi partes
  - Situs.
  - Forma.
  - Tunicæ
    - Adnata.
    - Cornea.
    - Sclerotica.
    - Choroeides
      - exterior.
      - interior papillaris.
    - Uvea.
    - Retina-ubi Vaſa Sanguifera.
    - Nervi.
  - Humores
    - Aqueus cujus camera
      - anterior.
      - poſterior.
    - Chryſtallinus
      - Tunica Aranea.
      - Vaſa in bobus.
    - Vitreus.

Oculi

Tab. 11. F. 5. L. *Glandulæ Lacrymales.* Bidloo takes notice of 2 Lachrymal Glands. The first plac'd near ye Externus Canthus, emitts Excretory Ducts that are receiv'd into other smaller Glands whose Orifices open into the internal part of the Palpebræ. This secreted Liquid conveyd thro' small Tubes moistens the internal parts of the Palpebræ & ye exterior Bulb of the Eye. The other Bidloo calls the Glans Lacrymalis, wch has 2 Excretory ducts yt convey the superfluous moisture of ye Palpebræ

p. 194 into the foramina narium. Heil calls these Orifi:ces puncta lachrymalia. He saies the Tears fall:ing from the Cornea are stopt by the under Eyelid, along wch they run, till they fall into the puncta lachrymalia. These lead to a small Vesica situate on the Os lachrymale; from whence issue a small

290. Tube that peirces this Bone into the Nose. Chisel:den & Blancard call the first the Lacrymal Gland. Cowper saies in the former place on Bidloo, that in the Canthus Internus Impostumations happen that occasion Fistulas's in the Eye. He gives di:

297. :rections for the cure of it.

The Orbicularis Palpebrarum Musculus aqueacens draws the Eylids together. Galen & the Ancients not knowing The Palpebrarum aperiens rectus divided this into 2. Bidloo fell into this mistake tho Fallopi:ius long discover'd it. v. Bidl: Tab: 12. Fig: iv. DD.

Glandulæ Arytenoides uhlem Laryngi succum maxime inter Deandum vel vociferandum exprimunt. Morg.

Epiglottis foraminulis pervia & foveis excavata inæqualibus, quibus suam æte glandulam excipit, polissimum propius basim veluti corrosa est.

[illegible] Arteria Hovij circulari ... Humor Aqueus. N. Liquor injectus pervasit ... arteria in Cameram Aquei humoris.

- **Oculi partes**
  - Glandulæ Lachrymales
    - Superior
    - Inferior noſtra.
  - Nervus Opticus.
  - Vaſa--ubi circulus Arterioſus.
  - Morbi.
    - Pterygion.
    - Aiglia.
    - Phlyctænæ.
    - Hemeralopiaſis.
    - ProptoſisRagoeides.
    - Myopiaſis.
    - Amblyopiaſis.
    - Gutta Serena.
    - Cataracta.
- **Palpebræ**
  - Structura
    - Cutis
    - Cartilagoarcuformis
    - Cilia
  - Puncta } Lachrymalia.
  - Caruncula } Lachrymalia.
  - Membrana Semilunaris.
  - Uſus.

De Viſu.

De depreſſione Cataractæ.

- **Nares**
  - Forma.
  - Diviſio ubi ſeptum.
  - Membrana ubi
    - Glandulæ.
    - Villi.
  - Motus.

De Olfactu.

Prælectio Decima Quinta.

De Structurâ & Muſculis Laryngis, Uvulæ, & Oeſophagi & Oris Glandulis.

- **Larynx**
  - Membranæ
    - Externa vaſculoſa } in Pulmones continuatæ.
    - Interna glandulosa } in Pulmones continuatæ.
  - Cartilagines
    - Veræ
      - Thyroeides ubi proceſſus & glandula.
      - Cricoeides.
      - 2æ Arytænoeides Glandulæ. a Morgagni observata v. Adv. 1. p. [illegible]
      - 2° Arytænoeidum capituli.
    - Notha---Epiglottis--ubi glandulæ. Morg. descript. p. 2. ... [illegible] 1. una tantum Glandula [illegible]

Larynx

Gemina Epiglottidis Ligamenta, præter illud q^d postea memorabo ... enim tunica, qua radix Linguæ & Cornua Ossis Hyoidis super convexa sunt, duplicata assurgit in duo vincula, quæ proximis convexæ Epiglottidis ... singula utrinque conjunguntur. Obs. a Morg: p. 3. [illegible] 1.

- Larynx
  - Musculi
    - Sternothyroeidæus. *v. Morg. Adv. 1. p. 3*
    - Crico-thyroeidæus.
    - Crico-arytænoeidæus poſterior.
    - Crico-arytænoeidæus lateralis.
    - Thyro-Arytænoeidæus.
    - Arytænoeidæus.
    - Aryepiglottidæus Sant.
    - Thyro-epiglottidæus major } Sant.
    - Thyro-epiglottidæus minor } Sant.
  - Sinus.
  - Vaſa.
  - Nervi.
  - Uſus.
  - Motus.
  - Morbi
    - Catarrhus.
    - Synanche.

Θυρεοειδὴς Scutiformis
Κρικοειδὴς Annuliformis
Ἀρυταινοειδὴς gutturnalis.
Laryngis Cartilago mobilis in angustum desinens, ut infundibulum.

De Bronchotomiâ.

- Uvula
  - Subſtantia.
  - Situs.
  - Muſculi. * *Πλωκοσταφυλῖνος, Πτερυγοσταφυλῖνος, Σφηνοσταφυλῖνος*
  - Uſus.
  - Morbi.

Σταφυλὴ Uvula. Sed morbum potius quā partem denotat. Pars ægrotantis superior tenuis gracilisq; aptè respondet uvæ pedunculo, inferior extim crassa, rotunda, nigra ipsi grano simillima, neq; magnitudine dispar. v. Gorr.

De vociferatione.

- Pharynx
  - Forma.
  - Subſtantia.
  - ~~Membranæ~~ *Tunica*
    - Membranacea.
    - Muſcularis — cujus ordo
      - Rectus.
      - Circularis.
    - Vaſculo glandulosa.
    - Membranacea.
  - Muſculi
    - Thyropharyngæus.
    - Expanſor Pharyngis.
  - Vaſa.
  - Glandulæ
    - Tonſillæ.
    - Pharyngeæ.
  - Nervi.
  - Uſus.

Prælectio

Sternothyroideus & Hyothyroideus. Hi Musculi in Basi Scutiformis Cartilaginis implantare dicunt, sed falsissime. Morg.

In Sternohyoideis & Sterno thyroideis Musculis tendineæ inscriptiones apparent.

* Muscles of the Uvula. Gloſſoſtaphylinus discover'd by Valsalva. Origin on each side of ye tongue near its Root; inserted by an Expansion on ye forepart of ye Uvula. They bring ye Uvula downwards.

Sphenostaphylinus Origin, Proceſs of ye Os Sphenoi:des inserted laterally into ye posterior part of ye Uvula. These draw ye Uvula upwards & backwards; & hinders ye Aliment from regurgitating thro' ye foramina narium in deglutition.

Pterigostaphylinus. Origin like ye last, directly between ye Ala Vespertilionis & proceſsus Styloides, becoming tendinous marches over ye proceſsus Pterygoides & is inserted into ye forepart of ye uvula. This Muscle by paſsing over ye pro:ceſs has a different Direction from yt of ye former Muscle tho' both have yr Origine from ye same place. This draws the Uvula forwards & downwards.



Prop:

The Direction of every mov'd Muscle is in ye direction of a Line intercepted between ye part to be mov'd & ye first immove:able point. Let D be ye Uvula, AB ye proceſsus, C ye origin of ye Muscle, I say ye part to be mov'd D is mov'd in ye direction AD. Was ye Muscle to paſs directly from C to D, the Uvula would be mov'd in the direction of ye Line CD, this would draw ye Uvula upwards & backwards; this is ye Action of ye Spheno Staphylinus. But as the direction of ye Muscle is alter'd by ye paſsage of ye Pterygostaphylinus on ye proceſsus Pterygoides, tho' it has the same origin & insertion; therefore this can draw ye Uvula forwards & downwards.

Prælectio Decima Sexta.

De Organo Auditûs & Auditu.

- Auris externa
  - Subſtantia
  - Partes
    - Helix.
    - Antihelix.
    - Septum.
    - Tragus.
    - Antitragus.
    - Lobus.
    - Scapha.
    - Cavitas innominata.
    - Concha.
    - Meatus externus
      - duæ Valvulæ in Lepore.
      - ubi Glandulæ.
  - Muſculi
    - Septi depreſſor noſter.
    - Elevator Helicis noſter.
    - Helicalis major Sant.
    - Helicalis minor Sant.
    - Antihelicis conſtrictor noſter.
    - Conchæ elevator-Sant.
    - Dilatator Conchæ-Sant.
    - Tragæus--Vulſalvæ.
    - Antitragæus.
    - Meatus conſtrictor--Sant.
  - Uſus——Aeris vibrationes moderari & dirigere.

- Auris Externa
  - Morbi
    - Tinnitus.
    - Surditas.
  - Differentia in
    - Fele.
    - Lepore.
    - Agno.
    - Cane.
    - Bove.
    - Ave.
- Auris media ſeu Tympanum
  - Magnitudo.
  - Membrana duplex.
  - Oſſa
    - Malleus
      - Proceſſus
        - Longus.
        - Brevis.
        - Ravianus.
      - Muſculi
        - Internus.
        - Externus Caſſerij.
        - Externus Valſalvæ.
    - Incus
    - Orbiculare.
    - Stapes
      - Situs.
      - Crura.
      - Baſis.
      - Muſculus.
      - Uſus.
  - Chorda.
  - Feneſtræ
    - Ovalis.
    - Rotunda.
    - Meatus ad Palatum.
    - Meatus ad Sinus Mastoideos
  - Uſus.
  - Status in Avibus.
  - Morbi.
- Auris Interna
  - Veſtibulum.
  - Ductus Semicirculares.
  - Cochlea ubi
    - Scala ſuperior.
    - Scala inferior.
  - Ductus
    - Pro Nervo auditorio.
    - Pro Parte portionis duræ.
  - Uſus.

De Auditu.

Prælectio Decima Septima.

De Muſculis Brachij & Manûs.

Humeri Muſculi	Deltoeides. Supraſpinatus. Infraſpinatus. Teres minor. Teres major. Latiſſimus Dorſi. Subſcapularis. Pectoralis. Coraco Brachialis. Axillaris.	
Ulnæ & Radii Muſculi	Biceps internus. Brachiæus internus. Triceps Cubiti. Anconæus.	
Radij Muſculi	Supinator longus. Supinator brevis. Pronator longus. Pronator brevis.	
Volæ Manûs Muſculi	Palmaris longus. Palmaris brevis.	
Carpi Muſculi	Flexor Radialis Flexor Ulnaris Extenſor Radialis Extenſor Ulnaris	ubi Ligamenta.

Digitorum Muſculi communes
- Perforatus.
- Perforans.
- Lumbricales.
- Extenſor communis.
- Interoſſei.

Indicis Muſculi
- Indicator.
- Extenſor tertij internodij.
- Abductor Indicis.

Minimi Digiti Muſculi
- Abductor.
- Flexor primi internodij.

Pollicis Muſculi
- Flexor tertij internodij.
- Flexor ſecundi internodij.
- Flexor primi internodij.
- Extenſor primi internodij.
- Extenſor ſecundi internodij.
- Extenſor tertij internodij.
- Abductor Pollicis.
- Abductor ad Indicem.
- Adductor ad minimum Digitum.

Prælectio Decima Octava.

De Muſculis Femoris, Tibiæ & Pedis.

Femoris Muſculi
- Pſoas magnus.
- Iliacus internus.
- Pectinalis.
- Membranoſus.
- Glutæus maximus.

Femoris

Femoris Muſculi	Glutæus maximus.
	——— medius.
	——— minimus.
	Iliacus externus ſeu Pyriformis.
	Marſupialis ſeu Obturator internus.
	Gemini.
	Quadratus.
	Triceps.
	Obturator externus.
Cruris Muſculi	Sartorius.
	Gracilis.
	Rectus.
	Vaſtus externus.
	Vaſtus internus.
	Crureus.
	Seminervoſus.
	Semimembranoſus.
	Biceps.
	Poplitæus.
Tarſi Muſculi	Suralis.
	Plantaris.
	Tibialis anterior.
	Tibialis poſterior.
	Peronæus anterior.
	Peronæus poſterior.
Digitorum Pedis Muſculi.	Extenſor longus.
	Extenſor brevis.
	Perforatus.
	Perforans.
	Lumbricales.
	Interoſſei.

- Pollicis Pedis Muſculi
  - Extenſor longus.
  - Extenſor brevis.
  - Flexor longus.
  - Flexor brevis.
  - Adductor.
  - Abductor.
  - Adductor ad minimum Digitum. Transversalis dictus
- Minimi digiti Pedis Muſculi
  - Abductor.
  - Flexor primi internodij.

Prælectio Decima Nona.

De Integumentis & Secretione.

- Cutis
  - Membrana Adipoſa
    - Venæ
    - Arteriæ
    - Nervi
    - Cellulæ adipoſæ
    - Uſus.
  - Membrana falſo dicta-Nervoſa.
  - Rete Mucoſum foramina duo ad duos papill: ordin: recip:
    - Origo ſecundum Boerhaave.
    - Forma.
    - Uſus.
  - Papillæ Pyramidales duo ordines.
    - Ubi viſibiles inermi Oculo.
    - An non Glandulæ perſpiratoriæ ?
  - Cuticula. nulla va::sa sanguinea, qualis ab Andr. injecta.
    - Uſus
    - Origo
    - Morbi
      - Sudor.
      - Scabies.
      - Schirri.

Secretio


Papilla Pyramidalis cera injecta homini pertinens, os:tendens vasculum serpens, & aliud ex illo erumpens.


Vasa sanguinea in papillâ pyramidali ex Bove extra:ctâ; viz ex tunica villosa Ventriculi.

- Secretio quæ vel
  - Simplex in
    - Liene.
    - Pericardio.
    - Pleura.
    - Peritonæo.
    - Cuticulâ.
  - Compoſita in
    - Hepate.
    - Renibus.
    - Teſticulis.

Prælectio Vigeſima.

De Organis Paidopæis Fæmininis & Generatione.

- Partes Externæ
  - Mons Veneris
    - Unde? *Ab aucta pinguedine subimposita*
    - Uſus. *ne utrinsq; Ossa pubis nimis collidantur.*
  - Labia
    - Quid?
  - Clitoris
    - Situs.
    - Forma
      - Naturalis.
      - Præternaturalis. *In Hermaphroditis*
    - Partes
      - Glans ubi Præputium.
      - Crura. *Cavernosa*
    - Subſtantia-Nerveo cavernoſa.
    - Muſculi Erectores.
    - Vaſa.
    - Unde Erectio. *Erectoribus ad os Pubis trahitur, ubi Venæ [illegible] quodammodo [illegible] Caverna implentur, & turget illa.*
    - Uſus.

Partes

Sebaceæ Nympharum Glandulæ existerunt ut Glandulæ in hominis preputio. v. Morg. —

Partes Externæ

- **Nymphæ**
  - Situs.
  - Subſtantia-cavernoſa.
  - Papillæ.
  - × Glandulæ odoriferæ. Ad venerē irritā
  - Uſus. In Coitu intum: & arcte penem amplectuntur
- **Carunculæ**
  - Unde.
  - Uſus? ad Pen: fricandū.
- **Hymen** — Membrana semicircularis in Virg: in Carunculas myrtiformes mutatur.
  - Quid?
  - Situs.
  - Forma.
  - Uſus.
- **Urethra** — Digiti unius lat. longitudo
  - Situs.
  - Longitudo. unius digiti lati
  - Glandulæ
    - Proſtata. Juxta vesicā in maribus
    - Lacunares.
  - Muſculus-depreſſor Sant. Constrictor nullus urethræ datur.
  - Uſus.
  - Subſtantia.
- **Vagina** — Lacunæ. Hi ductus liquorē in Coitu evomunt Semen falso dictū. — 5que pollic: long:
  - Forma
    - Longitudo. 5que Pollices.
    - Latitudo.
  - Rugæ in
    - Virginibus conſpicuæ.
    - Vetulis——nullæ.
  - Lacunæ. Mucum secernunt ad penem irri[tandum] & lubricandū.
  - Muſculus——Conſtrictor.
  - Vaſa——unde Plexus duo.
  - Nervi.
  - Uſus.
  - Morbi
    - Fluor Albus.
    - Gonorrhœa.
    - Furor Uterinus.

Vagina. Corpus Glandulosū or part Analagous to [struck through]: Prostate in Men divided. Bidl: Tab: 51. Fig: 3. C.

Fluor Albus. arises from too lax a tenor in the Lacunæ; by wch the Secretions are larger. Sometimes a Scorbutick Symptom.

Gonorrhœa. Lacunæ first discovered by Brown & made the Seat of this disease; Tho' Cockburn claims the first discovery to himself

Furor Uterinus. Arises from too saline a liquor secreted by the Lacunæ & Glandulæ Odoriferæ. This disease is like the Satyriasis in Men; is to be cur'd by Evacuations, & washing in Cold water.

Partes internæ — **Uterus**
- Subſtantia.
- Forma
- Situs.
- Connexio.

Uteri Substantia est Muscularis. Motus est vermicularis a Fundo ad Cervicem in fœtu Excludendo, ut patet in Canū vivâ Sectione. Motus est vermicularis a Cervice ad fundū, ut Semen ad Orificia tubarū pro[...] vehatur. Primus motus nunquā in Fœminis conspiciebatur, Alter mente tantummodo secundā excogitatur.

Partes

- Partes internæ
  - Uterus
    - Partes
      - Os Tincæ
      - Cervix-ubi Glandulæ.
      - Fundus.
    - Cornua
      - Situs.
      - Exitus.
      - Subſtantia.
      - Fimbria.
      - Uſus.
    - Tunicæ ~~Membranæ~~
      - Vaſculoſa.
      - Muſculoſa-unde Motus.
      - Membranoſa.
    - Ligamenta
      - Lata.
      - Rotunda——Quid ſint?
      - Nervi.
      - Vaſa-unde Pampiniformia.
    - Ovaria
      - Quid?
      - Situs.
      - Connexio.
      - Forma.
      - Morbi.
  - De Generatione.

Prælectio Viceſima Prima.

De Fœtu in Utero & utraque circulatione.

- Uterus
  - Magnitudo.
  - Situs.
  - Status.
  - Morbi——Inflammatio——abortio.

- Mammæ
  - Subſtantia.
  - Magnitudo——unde diverſa.
  - Uſus.
- Placenta
  - Subſtantia.
  - Forma.
  - Situs.
  - Uſus.
- Membranæ
  - Chorion ubi Vaſorum contortio.
  - Amnios.
- Funis
  - Vena, Arteriæ duæ — contortio-uſus.
- Viſcus
  - Unde?
  - Uſus.

De Partu Cæſareo.

- In Fœtu
  - Situs.
    - Primis, Ultimis — Menſibus.
    - Paulo ante partum.
  - Venæ Umbilicales
    - Inſertio-cur.
    - Ductus Venoſus-uſus.
  - Foramen Ovale, Ductus Arterioſus, Status Pulmonum — Uſus.
  - Arteriæ Umbilicales——Inſertio.

De Fœtûs eductione.

De utraque circulatione.

Prælectio Viceſima Secunda.

De Sanguine, Nutritione, Accretione, & Maraſmo.

- **Sanguis**
  - Craſſamentum
    - Rubræ
      - Acidis
      - Calore
      - } coagulandæ.
    - Fibroſæ—agitando colligendæ.
  - Serum
    - Lympha.
    - Particulæ ſolidæ
      - Salinæ.
      - Viſcidæ.
    - Calore concreſcibile.
- **Nutritio**
  - Quid ſit?
  - Indicia
    - Calor.
    - Habitus.
    - Vires.
    - Animus.
    - Excrementorum ratio.
- **Accretio**
  - Quid ſit?
  - Unde
    - Dolores artuum,
    - Ante morbos
    - In morbis
    - Poſt morbos
    - } major.
    - Præpropera mali ominis.
- **Maraſmus**
  - Quid ſit?
  - unde
    - a
      - Phthiſi Pulmonum.
      - Tumore Hepatis.
      - Doloribus.
      - Mœrore.
      - Mania.
    - cum
      - Laſſitudine.
      - Squallore vultûs.
      - Linguâ albâ.
      - Urinis
        - Oleoſis.
        - Fœtidis.
        - Rubris.
      - Sudoribus viſcidis.

San-

- Sanguinis morbi a
  - Qualitate
    - aucta —— Febres.
    - diminuta —— affectus Nervoſi.
  - Qualitate
    - Viſcida
      - Febres malignæ.
      - Inflammationes omnes.
    - Salina —— Scorbutus.

Prælectio Viceſima Tertia.

De Cerebro, Nervis & Senſatione.

- Cerebri Tunicæ
  - Dura Mater
    - Subſtantia.
    - Proceſſus
      - Falciformis.
      - Laterales duo.
    - Sinus
      - Major
        - Longitudinalismajor.
        - Laterales duo.
        - Tranſlateralis.
      - Minor
        - Longitudinalisminor.
        - Circularis.
        - Intralaterales duo.
        - Infracirculares duo.
        - Infralaterales.
      - Chordæ.
      - Exitus —— ubi diverticulum.
    - Glandulæ Pacchioni.
    - Connexio.
    - Vaſa.
    - Nervi.
    - Status in aliis animalibus.
    - Uſus —— an per ſe movetur.
    - Morbi.
  - De Cranij Paracenteſi.

Sinus. Cowper reckons but 4. Longitudinalis Laterales duo & Rectus. Where these meet is called Torcular Herophili. These sinus's receive the Blood from the Veins & discharge it into the internal Jugulars. Tab: 8.

Cerebri

Cowper denies Sensation to arise from an Impetus on the Fluidum Nervorum. He thinks the Apparent contexture of the Nerves invalidates that Opinion. He rather believes the Contiguities of the Globular Cells are the Mediums between the Objects & the Commune Sensorium. He observes neither the Fibrillæ of the Brain or the Nerves appear tubulated according to their Lengths; but that their Cavities are frequently interrupted by divers Cells. wch make a Globular Appearance. This Structure he says may be prov'd from Microscopical Observations on the Tunica Retina of the Eye. App. Tab: 10. Fig. 6. 3.

Infundibulum; in the Cavity of this the Exporting Lymphaticks pass from the Pineal Gland; besides wch the Aqueous Humour of the Ventricles of the Brain is transmitted from the Cavity of the Infundibulu itself into the Pituitary Gland where it joins wth the above mention'd Lympha. Cowp. App. Tab: 6. Fig: 26.3.
Lower in his treatise of Catarrhs denies the possibility of the Phlegm's arising from the Lymph that passes from the Glandula pituitaria. For if Ink be injected thro' the perforations of the Sella Turcica it immediately passes into the Jugular Veins. This was tried on Humans.

Nervi. Willis supposes the Nerves of volunta=:ry motion are separated in the Cerebrum, & of involo=:luntary in the Cerebellum. But Fowls have no Cerebel=:lum, yet their Hearts move. Par vagum wch arise out of the Medulla oblongata assist the motion of the Heart wch is involuntary, & the Larynx wch is voluntary. There=:fore is Willis's Hypothesis is very erroneous.

Nervus Olfactorius. Willis saies this pair besides serving for Sensation, discharge a Rheum into the Nostrills thro the Os Cribriforme. This is a very unreasonable Conjecture.

Nervorum Liquidum. Keil imagines yt there must be a Liquidum in the Nerves wch he supposes to be Tubes to convey it to its several parts. If Sen=:sation be perform'd by the Nerves it must be either by the Undulation of a Fluid in the Nerves or ye Vi=:brations of their Substances. It can't be by a Vi=:bration, they are too Slack & too much surrounded by other bodies. Therefore it must be by a Fluid. p. 9[illegible]

Cerebrum. Lewenhoeck observ'd the Cor=:tical part of the Brain to be pellucid & Oily. He observ'd a Moisture distill from this part in small Globules of wch 36 = 1 Red Globule. These Globules This Observation was made from the Cerebrum of a Gallina Indica. He observ'd besides some other Glo=:bules, 6 = 1 Blood Globule. These Globules distill'd from some minute disrupted Blood Vessels. Besides them he observ'd some other irregular pellucid Globules equall to & some bigger than the Globules of Blood. He saw some very small blood vessels, wch $\frac{1}{50}$ of a Blood globule could scarce pass thro. Hence he supposes the particles of Blood are divided in the

[illegible] into the internal Jugulars. Tab: 8.

Brain, so that they may enter the Orifices of these minute Veſsels. He supposes from hence that the Cortical or pellucid part of the Cerebrum is colour'd from the pellucid Globules, & the Suffusing Colour from a mixture of the Red Globules wth these pellucid ones. When he separated the Cortical from the medul:lary parts he saw a prodigious Number a great Number of fine Blood Veſsels intersperse'd like Mem:branes. Besides these some infinitely smaller, so that 1/1000 of a Blood Globule could but just enter their Orifices. The Medullary part consists of pel:lucid particles & the Fibrillæ appear'd like a fishing Net. He compar'd the Globules in the Cerebrum wth a Sand, & found the Diameter of a Sand to exceed that of a Globule by 1/100, thence he concluded the Periphery of a Sand = 1000000 Globules by wch the Blood is ting'd red. He observ'd the minute blood veſsels & gueſses that if one of the Globules was divided into 64 parts, it could scarce enter the Orifices therefore 1/64000000 of a grain of Sand would be too big. But then he Supposes the Globules to be flexile. These last Observations were made on the Cerebrum of a Sheep. NB. The Drs Glaſses must magnifie wonderfully. Common Micro:scopes can but just discover the Blood globules; but the Dr Discover'd in the minutest Veſsels of the Cerebrum are = 1/50 of a Common Blood Globule. v. Blancard. Anat: p. 151.

From Leewenhoecks Observations may be collec:ted that the Nervous Fibrillæ are hollow, wch will much confirm the Hypothesis concerning the Exis:

of the Liquidum Nervorum, & do some Service to the Vesicular Hypothesis of Muscular Motion grounded on the Supposition of the Existence of such a Fluid.

Lateral Sinus of the Dura Mater the left there is a bulbous protuberance contain'd in the Cavity of the Os Petrosum; wch is a Diverticulu to the Refluent Blood, lest it should enter & press too suddenly into the Internal jugular vein. Cowp. Tab. 6

Veins as well as Arteries in the Brain have a very peculiar Organization. Their trunks are very tortuous wch hinder the rapid Motion of the Blood into the Brain, wch being near the Heart might suffer very much from the disorderly Motions of that Organ.

Nerves. The - 1st - Pair the Olfactory - 2d - The Optick; near these lie the great Branches of ye Carotid Arteries, wch in a Plethora press on ye Nerves & cause these disorderly appearancy - 3d - Arise from the upper & forepart of the Annular process, where the Crura & Medulla Oblongata meet. - 4th - Arise out the lower pt. of the Medulla oblongata - 5th - Arise at the upper & Lateral part of the Processus Annularis or Pons Varolij. - 6th - Arise from the hinder part of the Annular process near the Basis of the Corpora Pyramidalia.

... into the external jugulars. Tab: 8.

- Cerebri Tunicæ
  - Arachnoeides
    - Subſtantia.
    - Forma.
    - Vaſa—Nulla Sanguifera conſpicua.
    - Uſus.
    - Quî diſtinguenda.
  - Pia Mater
    - Subſtantia.
    - Proceſſus ad
      - Cerebri anfractus.
      - Ventriculos anteriores.
    - Vaſa--Quorum mira diſtributio.
    - Uſus.

- Cerebri
  - Diviſio in
    - Cerebrum
      - Hemiſphæria.
      - Lobos.
    - Cerebellum
  - Magnitudo reſpectu Animalium aliorum.
  - Subſtantia
    - Corticalis
      - Quid ſit?
      - Unde cineritia?
    - Medullaris ſeu Tubuloſa.

- Nervus
  - Quid ſit?
  - Uſus.

- Nervorum paria
  - Par primum-ad Nares.
  - Secundum-ad Oculos.
  - Tertium ad
    - Oculi tunicas.
    - Oculi:
      - Muſculum attollentem
      - Muſculum deprimentem
      - Muſculum adducentem
      - Obliquum inferiorem
      - Angulum internum
    - Muſculos Palpebrarum.
  - Quartum ad Trochlearem.

Nervorum paria

- Quintum ad
  - Faciei
    - Muſculos.
    - Tegumenta.
  - Gingivas & Dentes.
  - Oculi glandulas & Palpebras.
  - Nares.
  - Fauces.
  - Auris Muſculos.
  - Linguam.
  - Genitalia.
  - Nervum intercoſtalem.
- Sextum ad
  - Muſculum abducentem Oculi.
  - Nervum intercoſtalem.
- Intercoſtalis ad contenta { Thoracis / Abdominis } Omnia.
- Septimum
  - Portio
    - Mollis.
    - Dura.
  - Labyrinthum Auris - Mollis Portio.
  - Dura Portio:
    - Linguam
    - Oſſis Hyoeidis Muſculos
    - Labia
    - Os
    - Faciei Muſculos
    - Auris Muſculos
- Octavum ad
  - Vaſa Magna.
  - Cor & Pericardium.
  - Pulmones.
  - Ventriculum.
  - Hepar.
  - Meſenterium.
- Nonum ad { Linguæ / Oſſis Hyoeidis } Muſculos.

-7th- Are the Auditory, each of wch are compos'd of two Nerves, one hard the other soft wch have distinct Originals. The first arise from the Medulla Oblonga:ta, the other very remote from it. The soft Nerves are expanded wthin the Labyrinths of the Organs of hearing; the hard Nerves pass thro the Bones & expand themselves in a larger Field as Vieus:senius has express'd them — 8th — Par Vagum Each of these have 10 or 12 Fibrillæ springing from the Medulla oblongata under the Corpora Olivar:ia; At their Egress they meet wth the Spinal Ac:cessory Nerves — 9th — Arise from the Corpora Olivaria. The Various Originals of the right Side differ from the Left — 10 — Brain or the 1st of the Neck pass out of the 1st Vertebra of the Neck & the Os Occipitis. Cowp. App. Tab: 28.

Mr. Cowper found by Microscope the Nervous Fi:brillæ compos'd of Fibres wch in the Nerves appear'd Globular, in the Corpus Callosum reticular.

- Corpus Calloſum
  - Situs.
  - Lanciſij opinio.
- Ventriculi Anteriores
  - Plexus Choroeides.
  - Corpora Striata.
  - Thalami Nervorum Opticorum.
  - Septum Lucidum.
  - Fornix
    - Crura.
    - Baſis.
- Ventriculus Tertius
  - Glandula Pinealis
    - Situs.
    - Forma.
    - Stirps-Quid?
    - Carteſiana opinio-Cur?
  - Nates.
  - Teſtes.
  - Valvula magna.
  - Vulva--ad Infundibulum ducens.
  - Anus.
- Ventriculus Quartus
  - Situs.
  - Forma.
- Cerebri propriè dicti
  - Vaſa.
  - Uſus--Secundum Williſium.
- Cerebellum
  - Situs.
  - Subſtantia
    - Cortex.
    - Ductus medullares--Arbor Vitæ.
  - Pedunculi
    - Ad Medullam oblongatam duo.
    - Ad protuberantiam annularem duo.
    - Ad Medullam ſpinalem duo.
  - Uſus——Secundum Williſium.

Glandula

Glandula Pituitaria { Situs. / Forma. / Uſus.

De Cerebri Morbis { Apoplexia / Phrenitis. / Paralyſis / Hydrocephalus. } { Carus. / Lithargus. / Catalepſis. }

De Senſatione.

Prælectio Viceſima Quarta.

De Emeticis Sternutatoriis, Purgantibus; Veſicantibus, Balneis & Alterantibus.

Vomitio {
- Quid ſit ?
- Quænam afficit { Thoracis / Abdominis / Capitis } Contenta
- Proſit { Phthicis. / Ictericis. / Nephriticis. / Calculoſis. / Inteſtinorum indiſpoſitionibus. / Convulſionibus. / Menſtruis { Suppreſſis. / Nimiis. } }
- Obſit { Hæmoptyicis. / Inflammationibus majoribus. / Aneuriſmaticis. }

Sternutatoria { Quid agunt ? / Proſunt Capitis morbis.

Purgantia

[Se]nsatio] Perform'd by the Nerves lodg'd in the Papillæ Pyramidales; thus tasting by those on the tongue, feeling by those under the Cuticula. Smelling by a Nervous Membrane expanded with in the Nose, Ossa Frontis Os Sphenoides, Sella Turcica. Hearing, The Contortions of the Auricula transmit the Air into the Meatus Auditorius. The winding progress of this seems design'd to prevent any sudden Irruption of the Air, which communicates its motion to the Process of the Malleus; with this the Incus is articulated & mov'd, & then the Stapes by the Mediation of the Os Orbiculare. There is an Aperture from the Tympanum to the Palate, by this the Sounds are impress'd on the Auditory Nerve. Seeing. By the Light refracted thro the Tunicles & Humours of the Eye. The Object is inverted. Cowper Attempts to give a Reason for this but unsatisfactorily.

Sternutatoria. In this operation the Breath is
forc'd from ye Lungs thro' the Nose; so that the Uvula
must be drawn down by Gloss-staphylinus & Pterygo-
-staphylinus & the Passage from ye Trachea thro ye mouth
stopp'd. The Muscles of ye Thorax & Diaphragm seem to
act wth more strength than in ordinary Expiration. The
Air wch in ordinary Expiration should pass thro the Mouth
or Nose, now is forc'd only thro the Nose, the velocity of
the Air is encreas'd by the stronger ~~attraction~~ Action
of these Muscles. By this means, as the quantity of
Matter is ye same but the velocity encreas'd, the Mo-
-mentum must be encreas'd, therefore the pressure on
the Vessels on the Inside the Nose must be greater.
This additional pressure of the Air upon the Blood Ves-
-sels in the Nose must give a greater impetus to ye
Blood contain'd in them. By encreas'd the motion of ye
Blood in the Capillary arteries, its motion must be
encreas'd in the ~~sinus's~~ Veins & consequently in the
sinus's. By this Action therefore ~~the~~ obstructions in
ye vessels of ye Brain may possibly be remov'd. This
shews ye sternutatory medicines may be of service
in pains of ye Head when they arise from obstructions.
Upon this foundation the Action of sneezing from ta-
-king of Cold may be accounted for. If in a cold ye
Quantity of Fluid be encreas'd, a proportional in-
-creas'd Quantity will be carried by ye Carotid into
the Head. All the Vessels of ye Head will be proporti-
-onably distended. This Distension of ye Coats will
make them press on the Nerves in the Nose, & this will
excite Nature to ye Action of Sneezing, in order to dis-
-charge the Load she labours under.

Purgantia. Dr. N. supposes ye Discharge of ye Water arising from purging Medicines not to be owing to any Secretion of Lymph thro' the Solitary glands of the Intestines, but thro' the Villous glands, ye make up ye Villous Coats of ye Bowells. This depends on a precarious Hypothesis, viz: that those Villi are glands. Dr. Frinds opinion seems better founded; That purging Medicines entring the Blood, attenuate it, & give it a greater Velocity. This will make ye Secretion in the Solitary Glands larger in a given time. The Existence of these glands is not disputed. D. N. supposes the orifices of ye Lacteals corrugated & clos'd by ye Action of ye purge; & therefore infers that a greater Quantity of Lymph is secreted thro' the Villous tubes. Q. why the Orifices of the Excretory Ducts of ye Villi should not likewise be obstructed by ye Purge as well as the Lacteals?

Purgantia
- Quid agunt?
  - Leviora: Caput, Pulmones, Viſcera — exonerant.
  - Draſtica: Plethoram, Obſtructiones — tollunt
  - Obſunt:
    - Phthiſi Pulmonali
    - Omni, boni moris — Ulceri. Abſceſſui.
    - Craſſiori Sanguinis Craſi.

Veſicantia
- Quid agunt?
- Proſunt:
  - Febribus malignis.
  - Rheumatiſmo viſcido.
  - Viſcidiori Sanguinis craſi.
- Obſunt — Hæmoptyicis.

Balnea
- Frigida-fibras aſtringunt.
- Calida:
  - Fibras relaxant.
  - Deobſtruunt.
  - Revellunt.

Alterantia
- Incraſſantia: Glutinoſa. Coagulantia.
- Attenuantia: Salina. Ponderantia.
- Adſtringentia: Corrugantia. Coagulantia.
- Relaxantia — Emollientia.

Prælectio Viceſima Quinta.

Generalis Æconomiæ Hiſtoria.

Machina Chylifica quæ ſpectat ad
- Maſticationem.
- Deglutitionem.
- Digeſtionem
  - Comminutionem.
  - Solutionem.
- Tranſlationem in Sanguinem.

Machina Sanguifica
- Cor.
- Pulmones

No account yet giv'n of ye commun-ication between ye trachea & arteria pulmonalis. F.N.

Machina Depuratoria
- Hepar.
- Renes.
- Glandulæ
  - Salivales.
  - Perſpiratoriæ.

Machina ſenſitiva
- Oculi.
- Aures.
- Nares.
- Lingua.
- Cutis.

Machina Vocifica
- Muſculi reſpirationis.
- Larynx.
- Lingua.

Spleen makes ye red particles of the Blood thicker, & more red. F.N.

Machina

Machina Chylifera. When the Aliments are well masticated by the Teeth & Saliva, sufficiently dissolv'd in ye Stomach, it is thrust out into the Stomach by ye Contraction of its Muscular Coat into ye Intestines. When they pass into the Duodenum, the Bile & pancreatick Juices mix with it attenuates & probably separates ye Fæces from the Chyle; tho' the Lacteals contribute much to this. The Peristaltick motion of ye Bowels thrusts the grosser parts downwards by ye Assistance of the pressure of ye Diaphragm & the abdominal Muscles. The finer parts are squeez'd into ye Orifices of ye Lacteals, wch seems to be the Uses of ye Valves of ye Intestines, least ye Aliments should pass by too hastily. By the Lacteals its passes to ye Mesenterick Glands where it is diluted by the Juices they secrete. From hence it is convey'd to the Chyli Receptaculum. Here the Chyle meets the Lymphatick fluids, & being perfected by this mixture to incorporate wth ye Blood, it passes up ye Ductus Thoracicus & mixes wth the Blood in the left Subclavian vein, & is then convey'd to ye Heart. Keith.

Cowper supposes Hunger to arise from an Irritation of ye Stomach caus'd by a copious quantity of a Menstruum when it has nothing to act upon. This conjecture is founded on the natural Inclination there is not to swallow ye Spittle at yt times. The Bile abounds wth a Lixivial Salt, cleanses the Cavities of the Bowels from the Mucus, & stimulates the Gutts in their Peristaltick motion. The Chyle is much retarded by the Valvulæ conniventes form'd by the Rugæ of the inner Coat of the Intestines. The Peristaltick motion He attributes to the alternate contraction of ye Longitudinal & circular fibres, or rather Semicircular, & not Spiral.

Machina Prolifica

- Maſculina
  - Corpora Pyramidalia.
  - Teſtes.
  - Glans.
  - Penis.
- Fœminina
  - Clitoris.
  - Nymphæ.
  - Vagina.
  - Uterus
    - Tubæ.
    - Ovariæ.

The Tubæ Fallopianæ must have two vermicular motions one to carry the semen to the Ovarium so as to impregnate the Ovu[m] the other to bring back the Impregnated Egg to the Cavity of ye Uterus.

FINIS.